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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS: 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE SINKING FUND ACT.

Letter from the State Treasurer, Showing the Necessity for Its Passage.

Upon Hearing Which the House Indefinitely Postpones the Bill.

Cheerful Prospect for the General Creditors of the State.

Final Passage of the New County Bill and Various Others.

Local Option Repeal Bill Reported in the Senate with a License Amendment.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 9, 1875.

The Senate met this evening and considered calendar bills on first reading. The following passed first reading:

An act authorizing corporations to change the par value of their shares of capital stock;

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and extend the provisions hereof to all corporations.

An act authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for attendance of juries in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

An act conferring additional jurisdiction on orphans' courts.

An act to limit the amount of tax that may be levied for school purposes.

An act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in the several counties of the second class in this Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the submission to the voters of this Commonwealth, a proposition for the removal of the State Capital to the city of Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act regulating the action of Secretary of Internal Affairs, approved May 11, A. D. 1874, relative to the management of said office.

An act to authorize the settlement of the claim of J. P. McCaskey, publisher of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, for advertising the new Constitution.

A supplement to an act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife, and parents and children, approved May 4, A. D. 1855.

An act to correct errors in the transcript of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to punish the sale or traffic in bituminous water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and venders of mineral water and other beverages in this Commonwealth," approved the 22nd day of April, 1870, and declaratory to what shall be evidence of registration and publication in regard to said bottles.

An act authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of any city of the second class in the Commonwealth.

An act to regulate boards of health in cities of the third class in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act regulating the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities in the third class." [With amendments.]

A Local Option Repeal bill was reported from committee with a favorable recommendation and with amendment.

The General Appropriation bill was read with slight amendments. The ten-cent and dollar appropriation added to the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital was retrieved in the Finance Committee.

The House resolution relative to the Jury investigation was referred to the committee on Finance.

Journed.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, and proceeded to consider calendar bills on third reading. The following passed finally:

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the destruction, and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 21st day of March, 1862.

An act for the establishment of new counties in this Commonwealth.

An act to authorize an additional law judge of the several courts in the Ninth Judicial district.

A supplement to an act dividing the cities named in this State into three classes, and for the purposes, approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws and decisions of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth and to confer upon the courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth power to lease the same, or parts thereof, of persons present in one district to another district for school purposes," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1867.

An act to provide for the publication of the ninth volume of the transactions of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

An act supplementary to an act regulating the appointment and pay of fish warden and water bailiffs, approved the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.

An act to provide for appeals in cases where county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to make the compensation of county treasurers, and to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers," approved the 15th day of April, 1834, approved the 4th day of April, 1874," in regard to the compensation of county treasurers.

An act relating to the courts of this Commonwealth.

A joint resolution ordering Hollingsworth's copy of the Delaware river and the Central grounds for the second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics.

An act to authorize the appointment of persons for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for the compensation.

A joint resolution to provide that 3,000 additional copies of Small's Legislative Handbook for 1875 be published for the use of the members of the Legislature, 500 copies thereof for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, and 2,500 copies thereof for the use of the members of the House.

An act to reimburse G. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan School at Pittsburgh, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and furnishing expenses of soldiers' orphans.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Armstrong.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Centre.

A joint resolution relating to the purchase of a railroad map to accompany the Auditor General's report on railroads, canals, &c., for the year ending December 31, 1874, was indefinitely postponed.

The act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," approved May 9, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign all revenues derived from the taxation of the capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund and all the other State taxes to the general revenue fund, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 102, nays 80. A motion to reconsider this vote was laid on the table—yeas 90, nays 75.

While the above bill was under consideration, the following letter from the State Treasurer was read:

Hon. W. Cooper Talley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

DEAR SIR—On the 19th ult. a bill was read in place in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,' approved May 9, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign all revenues derived from the taxation of the capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund, and all other taxes to the general revenue fund," which was referred to your committee. It is intended to carry into effect the concluding sections of my last annual report, by diverting from the sinking fund, for the general purposes of the Treasury, the taxes upon the capital stock of all corporations except railroad companies. The fact that the monthly statement of the Treasury, made and published on the first inst., exhibits but $39 04, applicable to any purpose except to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, will probably be sufficient excuse, in your estimation, for the liberty I take in now urging prompt and favorable action by your committee upon this bill.

According to the eleventh section of the act of the 9th of May, 1874, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," the sinking fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of the public works or any part thereof, income from or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth and the tax upon the capital stock of all corporations of the Commonwealth. All other revenues of the State, by the terms of this section, belong to the general fund.

The fifteenth section of the same act, pursuing the language of the Constitution, provides that, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund of the State shall be applied otherwise than in the extinction of the public debt; while the sixteenth section imposes on the State Treasurer the penalty of impeachment and removal from office for a misapplication of the funds.

The receipts of the sinking fund for the current year, under the act of 1874, will vary but little from the following estimate: Tax on corporation stock, $2,000,000; proceeds of the sale of public works, $660,000; interest on the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, $175,000. Of this amount there will be required for the payment of interest, $1,420,000, leaving a balance of $1,215,000 applicable to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt. This amount is in excess of the requirements of the Constitution ($250,000) by $965,000.

While the Commonwealth is thus discharging more than her constitutional duty to holders of the public loans, the legislation of 1874 has failed to provide a fund sufficient for the payment of other creditors. The receipts of the Treasury for the present fiscal year from all sources, except the tax upon stocks and other components of the sinking fund already enumerated, amount only to $4,400,000, while the general and ordinary expenses of the government will reach nearly $4,000,000. For the items constituting both of these estimates I beg to refer you to my annual report.

As a necessary result of the act of 1874, the principal of the public debt must be reduced during this year $1,200,000, while the general creditors of the State, holding warrants of the Auditor General to the amount of nearly half a million dollars, must remain unpaid. The Commonwealth, with a full Treasury, will be placed in the position of a defaulter to her general creditors, and the State Treasurer, with an abundance of funds in his custody, will be compelled to dishonor official drafts or become liable to impeachment and removal from office. The Treasurer may be relieved of the embarrassments by the imposition of additional taxes to the amount of half a million dollars, or by pruning, if practicable, the usual annual appropriations so as to bring their aggregate under $3,400,000. If it is the sense of the Legislature that the reduction of the debt must be maintained at the rate of $1,200,000 annually as contemplated by the act of 1874, one of these alternatives must be adopted. If not, a portion of the proceeds of the sinking fund must be applied by law to the general uses of the Treasury. This is provided for by the bill now before your committee, before mentioned, the receipts from the tax upon capital stock are, in round numbers, $2,000,000, of which about $1,400,000 is derived from the tax upon the capital stock of railroad companies. The latter tax is, by the proposed legislation, left in the sinking fund; the tax upon the capital stock of all other corporations, amounting to about $600,000, being transferred to the general fund. This act will make sufficient provisions for the wants of the general Treasury, and will leave in the sinking fund $600,000 for the annual redemption of the principal of the public debt.

Yours respectfully,
E. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

At the evening session the consideration of calendar bills on third reading was continued, and the following passed finally:

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Berks.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill vacancy in the Third district of Philadelphia.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the county of Washington.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to allow the voters of the borough of Coatesville, county of Chester, to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of B. F. Burroughs, engineer, and Daniel Best, fireman, for services rendered from October 1 to December 1, 1874, under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

An act making appropriation for the maintenance of the hospital for the insane for the Northern district of Pennsylvania at Danville, for the completion of the north wing and for furnishing the north wing, to reimburse the hospital for insurance.

An act to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the Wilkesbarre city hospital.

An act to appropriate the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the University of Pennsylvania.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of Emanuel Peters.

An act to provide for the expenses required by an act, entitled "An act to provide for the continuance of the maintenance of the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved April 9, A. D. 1867.

An act to provide for the support of the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

An act to provide for an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren.

An act to provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities.

The joint resolution to provide for the purchase of Purdon's Digest, and the act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, were lost.

At eleven o'clock the House began on Senate bills.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT SCRANTON.

Two Boys Crushed to Death in a Coal Mine—A Choice Example of Heroism.

SCRANTON, PA., March 9.—A shocking accident occurred at Mount Pleasant mine, in this city, to-day, by which two boys named Henry Welsh and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal screen. Both lads were employed in the screen room separating slate from coal. Welsh was in the act of stepping across the screen, when his foot was caught in the ponderous machine, which was revolving slowly. He was brought to his aid his companion, Owens, a boy some fifteen years of age, who, bravely and in the face of a fearful fate, sought to extricate him. In the effort his arm was caught in the screen, and before the machinery could be brought to a standstill, both boys were crushed into a shapeless mass, their heads and arms severed from their bodies and altogether presenting a shocking spectacle.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 9, P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞ for account 93⅛@93⅜. United States bonds —5-20's, 1865, 107⅜; do 1867, 107⅝; do 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 104⅜. New York Central 92; Erie 24⅛@24⅜; preferred 39. Rosin 5s 9d@6s.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Rentes 60 francs 25¼ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7⅞d; do Orleans 8⅛@8⅜d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, new 6.29 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Red spring wheat per cental, 8s 2d@8s 3d; winter do 8s 10d@9s 3d. Corn, per quarter, 33s@33s 9d.

LONDON, March 9.—This week's *Mark Lane Express* says that since the last issue wheat has gained fully a shilling in price. There is a firmer feeling and better demand throughout trade. Nevertheless, speculation is wholly wanting.

TILTON-BEECHER.

THE WINSTED MORSEL REHASHED.

MORE FROM PLYMOUTH DEACONS

Tilton's True Story and How He Told It.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Brooklyn City Court room was comfortably filled this morning when Judge Neilson took his seat to continue the scandal trial.

Mr. Beecher and his wife were absent, but Mrs. Tilton was present, the first time since the defense opened. Mr. Jeffreys, the sick juror, was early in his place.

Mr. Hill, of the defense, called George W. Lincoln as a witness. He testified: I lived in Fulton, N. Y., in 1868. I was proprietor of the Beardsley House, at Winsted, Connecticut, and remember Tilton coming there on a lecturing tour; he asked me for two rooms adjoining one another, which were given him. I went to Tilton's room and rapped; I was turning away when the door opened and I saw Tilton with his coat, hat and boots off; the young lady was lying on the bed and appeared to be about twenty-five years of age. When at the dinner table the conduct of Tilton and the lady appeared to be very familiar.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher here came into the court room, and took seats in front of the Plymouth gathering.

Cross examined by Mr. Fullerton—This was in December, 1869. Mr. Tilton threw the door of the room wide open, and there was no apparent effort at concealment on the part of either; I attended Tilton's lecture, and so did my wife.

In reply to a juror, witness said: I went to Tilton's room about an hour after dinner.

The next witness was Albert E. Norton. He testified: I live in New Britain, Connecticut. I was a contractor in Winsted, Connecticut, and lived at the Beardsley House. In December, 1869, in passing Tilton's room, on the morning after the lecture, I saw a lady partly dressed in it; this lady attended the lecture with Tilton; I did not see any book in the room.

Cross examined—I have never had any legal controversy, or been charged with any violation of the law; I never compromised any legal claim against me.

Samuel E. Pelcher, the witness who followed, testified: I have lived at 18 North Oxford street, since 1860, and have resided in Brooklyn for nearly three years; I am President of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, and was formerly its Secretary.

I have been a member of Plymouth church since 1858, and have been there about twenty years; we lived in adjoining houses for two or three years. Mr. Tilton asked me to act as arbitrator in the Bowen difficulty, but I declined; I offered to see him in that way if he could get no other person. I met Tilton on a Fulton ferryboat after the publication of the Woodhull scandal and I spoke to him about it. He replied to me that there was nothing in it. We then walked up to Myrtle and Fulton avenues; we had a friendly conversation on the matters in the election. Before I left him I said he ought to know what his best friends said about him, and told him if he had a spark of manhood in him he should not allow his wife to go under the charges made against her in that paper. He asked me to accompany him to his house, which I did not do. I got there he produced a roll of papers which he showed me, and he said unless settlement was made for his broken contracts, this would be published. He read a portion to me, but I do not remember what it related to; I recollect that a letter from Tilton to Bowen, however, was in it. Tilton told me that the paper which was in type was sent to Bowen with a threat, that unless he settled with him (Tilton), the matter would be published. He then read to me what purported to be a statement from Bowen, but I do not remember the substance; I recollect something in it about Bowen retracting his charges against Beecher. Mr. Tilton showed me several writings which set forth that Beecher, in Tilton's absence, had solicited his (Tilton's) wife to become to him all that if wife should be. I asked him if that was Mrs. Tilton's writing, and he said no, that it was a copy. I asked him how his wife treated Beecher's proposals and he said that she repelled them. He said he charged Beecher with this act, and Beecher said it was false, and the woman must be crazy. He said Beecher had stepped out, and when he (Tilton) got home he found that Beecher had obtained a retraction of the story. These papers were not in my hands, nor was I allowed to read them. Mr. Tilton read to me what appeared to be Mrs. Tilton's retraction given to Beecher; he stated that notwithstanding the giving of the retraction to Beecher, he had retracted the retraction, and that Beecher had confessed and apologized. I understood Moulton was to retain possession of the letters as a confession and apology.

I recollect hearing Tilton say that Moulton and himself thought Beecher had acted very meanly in obtaining this letter of retraction. Subsequently Moulton, Woodhull and Claflin were, and Tilton spoke well of them, and did not say anything against them. I told Tilton many people thought he was the real author of the charges, and he replied that the people could see in the paper that she was the party who first told me. I asked him if Beecher was present at the interview with his wife. He replied, with uplifted hand: "No, no; my wife is as pure as an angel from heaven."

Cross-examined by Judge Fullerton—This was just about two or three weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and the first interview I had with him after the election. He did not read all the story to me, but only paragraphs of it; I do not remember if it was called the "True Story." I went with Tilton, at his own request, to see Theodore Tilton and Beecher. The first part he read to me was, I think, printed matter, and a portion of it was in manuscript; but I do not know if the printed matter preceded the manuscript; I do not think there was any connection between the printed matter and the manuscript. He read from a manuscript what purported to be a letter from Mrs. Tilton to him; he did not read to me a letter from Mrs. Stanton, nor was anything said about the letter.

Mr. Fullerton read a portion of the printed copy of the "True Story," but witness could not remember any portion of it. He continued: I made no memorandum of what Tilton read to me; he read to me a portion of the printed matter, which I understood to relate to the Woodstock letter, containing a few sentences against Beecher. He read me a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband telling him that Beecher had proposed for her to become a wife to him with all that the name implied. He read me a copy of the retraction of Mrs. Tilton, given to Beecher, but I do not remember any part of it. I do not remember a letter of Mrs. Tilton to Moulton being read that night, nor did he read to me a copy of a letter of Beecher to Moulton. Tilton said his wife was as pure as an angel from heaven, we were standing in the parlor, and I put the question which drew from him this answer at the close of the conversation. I was prompted to put the question by what I heard read that night. I do not remember if he endeavored to impress upon me that his wife was guiltless of the charge. I put this question because the public papers charged adultery. I never said I would stand by Beecher, guilty or not, and never told Tilton so. I do not know that I ever told him that I would not tell it now. I told the story of Tilton's denials of the charge of adultery of his wife to various parties. I was not a church officer then, but was deacon of the church afterwards. I have talked about and told different sections of the story to persons I met, but never told them the whole of it. I repeated it substantially, I think, as I told it here, first to Mr. Hill, about a week ago. I told the first part of it a few days after the interview. I cannot remember. I told Deacon Hodges that Mr. Tilton told me that there was nothing in the story. I think I was in Brooklyn when the Examining Committee of Plymouth church was appointed. I gave evidence before it, but do not remember what night it was. All the committee were there and also a shorthand writer. I cannot tell if he took my testimony. It took me about five minutes to testify. Mr. Hill, on that evening, came to my house for me. I had a conversation with him before I went before the committee, and told him parts of this story. I did not relate the story to the committee as I have told it here. I was requested to state in brief my interview with Tilton. I do not remember if I was asked to state all that I knew of the scandal. I was sworn before the committee, and omitted all parts of my story relating to the printed matter and Mrs. Tilton's letter. I do not think they asked me to tell all that I knew, because I was there but a short time. I was not going to volunteer information for which I was not asked. I did not know my pastor was on trial, although the committee were investigating these charges. I did not think my pastor required any vindication from me. I cannot tell a single question that was put to me. I think questions were put to me, but the purport of them I cannot remember. I could not undertake to relate any of the questions put to me. I regretted that these stories had gone abroad about Beecher, but I got over my indignation when Tilton disclaimed the authorship of the charges.

After recess, Mr. Belcher resumed his place on the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Fullerton. He testified: I do not recollect if I called to the committee that Tilton read me Mrs. Tilton's letter containing the charges of improper solicitation. I cannot recollect what I omitted to state before the committee. Mr. Hill came to see me before I went, but did not tell me he wanted me to make a statement or explanation. I supposed that when I was before the committee I was to tell what I knew about the matter. The time of my examination was very short, and after I left I went home. Before I went before the committee I had a general conversation with Mr. Hill, in which I may have told him something about the matter. Of this conversation I do not know that I can now repeat anything. I did not purposely omit any portion of the charges against Mr. Beecher in my conversation with Mr. Hill. I did not know of anything against Mr. Beecher, except these charges of Mrs. Tilton. I heard from Tilton that his wife had retracted the retraction, but it did not strike me that when this was withdrawn the original charges stood. I saw Mr. Tracy there with the committee, but do not think I had any conversation with him. I could not say positively that I had no conversation with him.

Mr. Fullerton then read portions of the witness' testimony before the committee, but he could not recollect having testified to anything that was read to him.

The witness then continued: I was present the night when the report of the committee was read in the church, but do not remember if I heard it all read on that occasion. The West charges were, I think, only presented at one meeting while I was there. They were discussed, and, I think, Mr. West read them. In my opinion "criminal intimacy" would mean more than a charge of improper proposals. I regard the charge as implicating both parties in criminal intimacy. The next charges were made in the year 1873. I understand criminal intimacy as surreptitious acquaintanceship between a man and another man's wife. Mr. West made the charge of slander against Tilton, but I do not know that he told me that he considered it adultery. I told Mr. West that I did not consider the charges of criminal intimacy to mean adultery. I did not mean so to consider it after what Tilton had told me. I was on the part of the committee to investigate the West charges. I went to see Mr. Tilton in company with Captain Duncan. We saw him in the *Golden Age* office. The conversation was carried on by Captain Duncan, who told him the errand on which we had come. We went there to converse with him before making a report to the church committee, and also to hear what he had to say in explanation of these charges. He said he was not a member of the church and would not appear before any committee in the matter. He considered himself as not being amenable to the church. I do not remember why the West charges were dropped, other than on the ground that Tilton urged his non-membership in the church. The action taken by the committee was to accept this statement and drop Tilton's name from the rolls.

Mr. Fullerton read the report of the committee to the church, but witness said he could not remember if that was the one submitted by the committee, as he was not present at the meeting when it was read.

Witness then resumed: The Examining Committee read this report, prepared by the sub-committee, before it was submitted to the church for action. Tilton appeared at the church that night, and no charges was made against him. On the evening of the long interview with Tilton I suggested that he should consult with Dr. Storrs.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Hill—On the morning before the report of the committee was read, a letter was read, received by them from Mr. Tilton, but the decision of the committee had been arrived at. I do not remember the sub-committee stating the nature of their interview with Mr. Tilton to the Examining Committee.

St. Clair McKelvy was next called. He testified: I have resided in Brooklyn since April, 1865; am a journalist, and associate editor on the Brooklyn *Eagle*; have been on the paper for about five years. I have known Theodore Tilton since about the time he took hold of the Brooklyn *Union*. I knew of the Woodhull publication, and had an interview about it with Tilton, the day after the fire in the store of Woodruff and Robinson, November 18 or 19. The scandal had then been published about three weeks. I called on Tilton in pursuance of an arrangement with John W. Harmon. I said to him that I had called in pursuance of a conversation with Harmon, which I had previous day, and in my capacity as a journalist. I called to talk with him on this matter. We talked in a general way about the subject and Tilton told me of the story of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher before that. I told him of a conversation I had with Harmon on the previous day. I told him, in substance, that Beecher denied the truth of the Woodhull story and other parts of it. He refused to say anything touching the Woodhull matter at this time than of details. Tilton asked me what was the opinion with regard to the publication, and I told him it was considered by Harmon to degrade Beecher and pull down Beecher. He said this was a very unjust conclusion. He said there was a story that would put another face on the matter, but in my capacity as a journalist he could not speak of it to me. He said he would tell me some things in my capacity as a friend, but not for publication, and then told me that Mrs. Tilton, in the form of an allegory. He said: "Once on a time there was a man and another man, and the first man was promising and young and had a fair prospect, and the second man. The young man was pleasantly situated in marriage relations, but had to leave home on some occasion. On his return home the wife had told him that the other man had made improper proposals to his wife. This, she said, was on two occasions. She had called Beecher a coward and told her power to admit this man unless he came with her husband. This young man went to a friend he had, and they had an interview with the man, and in the height of the accusation, he said: 'You are all crazy,' or words to that effect, that man went, this young man's house in his absence, and obtained a retraction of this charge from the young man's wife." I remember asking Tilton if there was any truth in the plot scene, and he said there was not. Tilton said he had some data which would show people why he left the Brooklyn *Union*, and he asked me if I remembered when he left the *Independent*. Tilton showed me two letters from Bowen, both complimentary to him. He handed me what looked like a proof sheet of the *Golden Age*, and asked me what I thought of the paper. I asked him why he did not let me have the *Golden Age* letter and the article in the *Independent*, as they would be a letter from Mrs. Tilton to him; he did not read to me a letter from Mrs. Stanton, nor was anything said about the letter.

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Mr. Fullerton then read portions of the witness' testimony before the committee, but he could not recollect having testified to anything that was read to him.

The witness then continued: I was present the night when the report of the committee was read in the church, but do not remember if I heard it all read on that occasion. The West charges were, I think, only presented at one meeting while I was there. They were discussed, and, I think, Mr. West read them. In my opinion "criminal intimacy" would mean more than a charge of improper proposals. I regard the charge as implicating both parties in criminal intimacy. The next charges were made in the year 1873. I understand criminal intimacy as surreptitious acquaintanceship between a man and another man's wife. Mr. West made the charge of slander against Tilton, but I do not know that he told me that he considered it adultery. I told Mr. West that I did not consider the charges of criminal intimacy to mean adultery. I did not mean so to consider it after what Tilton had told me. I was on the part of the committee to investigate the West charges. I went to see Mr. Tilton in company with Captain Duncan. We saw him in the *Golden Age* office. The conversation was carried on by Captain Duncan, who told him the errand on which we had come. We went there to converse with him before making a report to the church committee, and also to hear what he had to say in explanation of these charges. He said he was not a member of the church and would not appear before any committee in the matter. He considered himself as not being amenable to the church. I do not remember why the West charges were dropped, other than on the ground that Tilton urged his non-membership in the church. The action taken by the committee was to accept this statement and drop Tilton's name from the rolls.

Mr. Fullerton read the report of the committee to the church, but witness said he could not remember if that was the one submitted by the committee, as he was not present at the meeting when it was read.

Witness then resumed: The Examining Committee read this report, prepared by the sub-committee, before it was submitted to the church for action. Tilton appeared at the church that night, and no charges was made against him. On the evening of the long interview with Tilton I suggested that he should consult with Dr. Storrs.

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The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

Now we know the reason why President GRANT vetoed the soldiers' equalization bounty bill. Private DALZELL says he wrote him more than a hundred letters requesting him to sign it.

"RADICALISM reviewed," is the title of a furious Bourbon screed now going the rounds of the Democratic press. Which reminds us of a certain motto from STERNE: "As we rode along we saw a herd of asses; how they viewed and reviewed us!"

"TO BE influenced," said CICERO, "by a passion for the same pursuit, and to have similar dislikes, is the rational groundwork of lasting friendship." This explains the *Post's* excessive fondness for FITZ-JOHN PORTER and Fort Pillow FORREST.

There are three parties in the United States Senate—the Republican, the Democratic and Andy Johnson—*Cleveland Herald.*

And we'll wager that the third party will create as much noise and disturbance as both of the others combined.

ALFRED TENNYSON, the English poet-laureate, has become so exclusive, and probably so well off, that he refused fifteen dollars a line for a series of poems for one of the magazines. Eggland has men who write better poetry, who would be content with one-third of that sum.

A GENERAL convention of those who favor the formal recognition of GOD in the Constitution, is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, to-day. The recent intolerant course of the North Carolina Legislature, in expelling one of its members on account of his religious views, perhaps furnishes a sufficient argument against the theological amendment to the Constitution which these well-meaning, zealous people propose.

THERE is rebellion in the Western Granges. Several of them, out in Iowa, have lately declared themselves free and independent from all the authority of the State and National Granges, and disolved connection therewith, and others are proposing to imitate the example thus set. The grievances alleged are, that the seceding lodges have lost all confidence in the honesty and integrity of the National and State officers.

AN Alabama correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who is more frank, as well as more observing and reflective than the majority of Democrats down in that section, says the number of white idlers in town and country is fearful to behold, and he hits the nail on the head by declaring that "the real cause, the first cause and the last cause of the poverty of the people is the idleness and the laziness which everywhere prevail."

"THE COMMERCIAL'S error in referring to the State of Delaware instead of Rhode Island, does not help its lack of argument, but only exposes its ignorance of current events."—*Post.*

Our subacidulated contemporary talks at a much faster rate than it thinks. Rhode Island may be a pocket-edition of a State, but it is not a whipping-post yard. We had distinct allusion to Delaware in the remark to which the *Post* takes exception, a Wilmington paper of its own political stripe having strongly urged the reasonable step to which we referred.

WE LEARN from the Philadelphia papers that Mr. ALONZO M. VITI, Italian Vice Consul at that port, has resigned. He has advised that the Consulan agency there be converted into a full Consulate. Mr. VITI will be greatly missed by the Italian residents of Philadelphia and of the State generally. The interest which he took in the welfare of the proscribed Westmoreland county Italian miners, particularly, will be long and gratefully remembered by his countrymen hereabouts. The Italian Government could not do a wiser thing than to advance the grade of the office, as recommended, and promote Mr. VITI to the incumbency.

THE St. Louis *Times* characterizes the appointment of FITZ-JOHN PORTER as Commissioner of Public Works in New York, as "a tribute of respect which he well deserves;" and believes that Democrats throughout the country honor Mayor WICKHAM for thus honoring him. Not all of them, it is to be hoped, though no doubt a good many do. The appointee having refused to fight the rebels at the command of his superior officer, for which high crime, in any other country, instead of merely being shorn of his rank he would have been shorn of his head, is exactly the sort of person whom a large part of the Democracy naturally delight to honor.

WE ARE very sorry to hear of the numerous outrages which, it is said, are being perpetrated by the striking miners in the anthracite coal regions of the State. The very sharpest measures should be adopted to put a stop to them and to the intimidation which they are intended to produce. As a whole, the miners are an industrious and intelligent class, and they owe it to themselves to reprobate these lawless acts of a few desperate characters in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner. We do not affirm that the strikers have no grievances of which to complain, but violence and cruelty on their part will be found the worst imaginable method of bringing redress.

THE somewhat important question whether the penalties of State laws for usury apply to national banks, or whether they are liable only to the penalties of the National banking law, has been differently decided by the supreme courts of different States. The New York Supreme Court holds that national banks are amenable to State usury laws, while the Massachusetts Supreme Court decides that only the penalties of the national act apply to them. A similar diversity is found in the views of other State courts, but the majority are in favor of the Massachusetts decision. The question, which has never yet reached the Supreme Court of the United States, will shortly come before that tribunal for final decision.

THE English scientific press is busily engaged in discussing the subject of "vivisection," or the dissection of living animals. A petition recently presented to the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, signed by many eminent men, asserts that hundreds of professors and doctors, in Europe and in this country, abuse the immunities accorded to science by the exercise of a cruelty to animals not only revolting but almost useless. Upon this the Boston *Post* very properly observes that, painful as the practice is, yet if it can reveal physiological secrets which may be applied to the preservation of human life, or can give hints by which the physician's art can become more efficient, minute and certain, it is in so far justifiable, even at the expense of the poor dumb victims. Abuse of scientific privilege, however, ought not, under any circumstances, to be tolerated by public sentiment. That no more terrible torture can be inflicted upon a living creature than to cut and carve it gradually, piece by piece, the writhings of the *Post* have fully shown.

THE Legislature of Georgia having temporarily rejected the proposition to call a convention to remodel the State Constitution, an Atlantic correspondent of a leading Democratic paper of the Southwest, himself a Democrat of the so-called progressive school, says the rejection in question was undoubtedly "the wisest act" which the Legislature performed; adding, however:

"But in this State, as in North Carolina, this imprudent scheme owes its defeat to Grant's Arkansas message more than to any wise instruction upon the part of the Hotspurs, who can not be content *to wait yet a little while, and for the present 'let well enough alone.'*"

That is to say, this moderate minded Democrat is in favor of putting up with the present Constitution—whose distinguishing feature is that it guarantees equal civil and political rights—until the Democratic party is restored to power in the nation. So long, and no longer. And yet we are asked to believe that even the sourest Bourbons of that section have accepted, finally and in good faith, the results of and the principles established by the war!

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* makes a very sensible rejoinder to the arguments advanced in favor of a new United States Polar expedition. It cites, as reasons why no such enterprise should be engaged in by our Government, the fact that the English Government is fitting out two vessels in the finest manner for this purpose, and argues that, as England has done nothing in thirty years to solve the polar mystery, it is her turn, if anybody's, now. About half a million dollars have been appropriated for the expedition, and the staunchest vessels have been secured and fully provisioned for three years. Germany is also getting ready to try her skill in the same direction, and in an equally thorough manner. We have certainly done our share of late, and can afford to wait and let other nations bear the expense and humiliation of prospective disasters. If, on the other hand, these expeditions are appreciably successful, science, which claims the leading interest, ought to be above anything like jealousy; while, in any event, we had better defer our enterprise until the Government is in a more prosperous financial condition than now.

ANDREW JOHNSON REDIVIVUS.

The Democratic aspirants to the Presidency, who are now at Washington, look glum and suspicious over the advent of ANDREW JOHNSON in the Senate. The ovations paid him, the anxiety shown to see and shake hands with him, the constant throng at his rooms, and the popular interest in him everywhere manifested, all combine to make him dreaded by them as the coming man. They fear this drifting of attention away from them to him, and there are many things much more improbable than his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President in 1876.

The refusal of JOHNSON to go into the Democratic Senatorial caucus does not militate against this view. He has the Presidential fever, badly; and it behooves him to appear, as beginning his Senatorial career, not as a partisan, but an independent man, free from party trammels and party bias. That in all this he is playing a studied part, and is laying out his course for the purpose of making what he considers a good record for himself, so as to create a popularity that will carry him back into the Presidency, cannot be doubted. That it *will* have that effect is not, however, so clear.

The Democratic Senators and Mr. JOHNSON himself make the mistake of not being able to see that the ovations shown to the new Senator from Tennessee and the eagerness to see and speak to him, spring much more from a morbid curiosity than from any personal popularity possessed by him. He was, it must be remembered, the acting President in a very stormy time: he was, as such, impeached by the House of Representatives, and tried by the Senate on that impeachment; and he has been, ever since, the subject of newspaper comment, ridicule and caricature. He became, therefore, on his recent election to the United States Senate, an object of general curiosity; and his appearance at the extra session of the Senate naturally brought together the morbid hunters after the curious, as well as those numerous patriots who sacrificed their future prospects by accepting office from him while he was in power. The scenes in the Senate Chamber, on his reappearance there, were the mere ebullition of a transient feeling, growing out of the peculiarity of the occasion, and were, in no sense, evidences of a deep-seated personal popularity.

Mr. JOHNSON, however, believes that he is the idol of the nation, and that the cheers he received on entering the Senate Chamber are evidences of that fact. He remarked to a friend that "he was afraid the country expected too much of him;" but he forgot that this was a great country in extent, and that the hurrahs of a few hundreds of ex-office holders are not to be taken as proof that the country is shaken to its center by the re-election of a very poor village politician to a seat in the Senate.

We are not concerned, of course, in any mistake of judgment he may make in interpreting these casual and spasmodic manifestations; but we *are* concerned in noting the fact that ANDREW JOHNSON is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and that he expects, by a demagogic display of non-partyism, to make himself strong with the people.

That THURMAN and HENDRICKS, and TILDEN and PENDLETON should be worried at this new development, is not surprising. The Tennessee knight may unhorse them all. His position is a favorable one, beyond question. He has been out of active politics since 1868, and is therefore not identified with any of the struggles that have arisen in that period. He had a good Union record during the war; and although he acted the fool during the time he was President, the memory of his follies has measurably passed away. The Democrats, as a party, have no one man upon whom concentration is probable, as a candidate for President; and as they are likely to go into convention distracted by the rivalries between the various candidates, what so probable as that JOHNSON should come in as a common rallying point from such distractions?

Then, again, the feeling which prompted the nomination of GREELEY by the Democrats in 1872, may likewise prompt the nomination of JOHNSON in 1876. They took GREELEY, then, because they thought he had more strength than any candidate of their own, and they may be driven to the same conclusion and the same course in 1876. Likewise, it is true, are all mere contingencies. They *may* happen, and they may not.

And if they do take him, from these or from any other motives, what then? Can they elect him? We do not believe they can. The party was demoralized in 1872, by taking a candidate from outside the ranks of the faithful, and it cannot be held together any better, now, by taking one who denies his allegiance to the party and goes around hunting for popularity as an "independent." Let them try it, if they think otherwise.

THE following is the synopsis of a bill for the better protection of savings bank depositors, now pending in the New York Legislature. It contains some excellent safeguards, and the main features might, we think, be copied with advantage in most States. It is designed to prevent savings banks from operating as banks of discount, and to restrict them as nearly as possible to their legitimate functions as repositories of the savings of the poor.

Trustees are forbidden to be interested directly or indirectly in the bank with which they are connected, or to borrow its money either directly or through partners or others, but are allowed to become depositors. Investments of the bank are required to be made in New York State or United States securities, or obligations of States that have not made any default in the payment of interest during the last ten years, or in the bonds of cities, counties, towns or villages of New York, except those whose charters limit the issue to half of railroads or other corporations, or in bond and mortgages worth twice the amount lent. Ten per cent. of the deposits may be kept on hand for use, deposited either in bank or trust company—in no case the deposit in any bank or trust company exceeding one-quarter of the deposits of that bank—or loaned upon call upon collateral securities, which shall be the same as those in which banks are allowed to invest. The rate of interest is not to exceed six per cent., and individual deposits are limited to five thousand dollars. Banks are allowed to accumulate not more than ten per cent. of the amount of deposits as a surplus, which may be used in the erection or purchase of a bank building. Savings banks are not allowed to pay any money to depositors on checks or other papers except on pass books or other certificates of deposit, and other provisions are made to prevent savings institutions from acting as banks of discount. It is also made a misdemeanor for any bank or banking association, not duly chartered as a savings bank, to advertise itself as such.

NEW YORK papers note a decidedly improved feeling in business circles. The foreign imports for last week footed up $10,819,585, of which $3,783,542 were dry goods. This amount is largely in excess of the weekly average, and indicates that the importers and commission houses are calculating upon active markets ahead. Unfortunately, the exports of domestic produce do not shew as well proportionately. The total was only $5,469,070, although, except for the rough weather, which prevented receipts of produce from the interior, the shipments would undoubtedly have been much heavier. There are also various other indications of gradual recovery from existing depression in business circles. Greater activity is observable in the speculative market. Capital is becoming less timid, and there is a larger and more legitimate demand for discounts than has been experienced for many months, showing more activity in trade and in the circulation of money embarked in it. The reduction of freights and the cheapness of labor must also necessarily enter as active factors in the problem of recuperation. Upon the whole, the situation is looked upon as almost certain to present improving prospects as the season advances.

The German Fusilier Company, of Charleston, South Carolina, which was a military organization prior to the Declaration of Independence, and which in two wars with Britain and the Seminole war of 1836, distinguished itself by activity and gallantry in the field, will celebrate its centennial anniversary May 3.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

All the threads in that tangled skein seem to lead back to Bowen.

A Cairo, Illinois, alderman is named Beecherchuck, but he says he never did.

Great anxiety is felt at all the lake and river ports in regard to the break-up this spring.

Over a million gold pieces of the value of four dollars each have just been coined at Paris.

Indiana having escaped the grasshopper plague, is to have an extra session of the Legislature.

Bruce, the colored Mississippi Senator, looks very much, in face and figure, like King Kalakaua.

Senator Gordon claims that suicides outnumber murders in Louisiana two to one. How does he know?

Louisville papers note a great revival in that city, but the whisky market seems to be as active as ever.

They have a clerical faming in Missouri. Scores of pulpits are vacant from want of preachers to fill them.

Stone Calf, who surrendered to our military authorities the other day, is an exceedingly tough piece of veal.

That is a stiff story of an Illinoisian who recently found eighty quails under his straw stack, all frozen to death.

Congress granted Jeff. Davis a pension, before adjournment. He is a disabled soldier of a New York regiment.

Hypodermic injections of arsonic in rosewater is the latest way to enamel the ladies faces. They don't mind the paralysis.

The total value of property in Massachusetts exempt from taxation is $55,088,592, of which Boston's share is $18,713,100.

Now the danger of a war with China is over, the Japanese Government is wisely devoting all its energies to internal affairs.

A train of cars filled with men and women was recently thrown from the track in Colorado and turned upside-down, by the wind.

What is the reason that the Democratic party has such an ingrained tendency for conferring the highest honors on the worst frauds?

It is said that the President will immediately issue stringent orders to prevent the new Black Hills expedition from entering that country.

Nature is thoroughly exhausting herself in the attempt to prolong the winter, and spring *must* soon come, with her bluer skies and milder airs.

The Japanese Minister at Washington, is rejoicing over the birth of a daughter, the first Japanese child of Japanese parents born in this country.

The Interior Department regards the Indian problem of the Southwest as practically settled, and has no expectation of further difficulties or violence.

The steamship companies must believe that business recuperation is not very remote, or they would not be preparing for it by putting up the rates of fare.

The latest fish story cooked up in Washington is to the effect that Secretary Fish is going to the Court of St. James, and General Schenck coming home to be Governor of Ohio.

Unless a distiller can prove just how much of the whisky in his cistern was produced immediately preceding midnight on March 3, he must pay ninety cents per gallon on the lot.

Poland and Saylor are to be made immortal in Arkansas. The names of two counties, Clayton and Dorsey, are to be changed, and those of the former respectively substituted.

Now here is a bit of real good sense. Lecture agents say that a number of lecturers have been so discouraged by the last two years' experience, that they intend to quit the platform permanently.

It must have been in the fall when they went into the apple-eating line in Eden, for an agricultural society in New Hampshire has discovered that cold weather destroys the appetite for that tempting fruit.

Senator Booth, of California, is succeeded in the Gubernatorial office by Lieutenant Governor Romualdo Pacheco, a native Californian. His wife, Senora Pacheco, is an authoress of some note on the Pacific slope.

Activity. There were in the port of Philadelphia on Saturday loading and unloading, ten steamships, one ship, twelve barques, thirty brigs and sixty-eight schooners—a total of one hundred and twenty-one vessels.

It appears to be the universal impression that the actor Raymond was created especially to play the part of Colonel Sellers, in Mark Twain's *Gilded Age*, which proves that a special Providence watches over the theaters, in spite of Talmage.

A new Illinois law provides that for stealing any sum under fifteen dollars the thief shall go to the county jail, and for anything over that amount he shall go to the State prison; *but for stealing the exact sum of fifteen dollars there is no penalty named.*

PERSONAL.

Bishop Richardson, one of the band of Loyalists who left this country for the Provinces at the breaking out of the last war with England, is dying in Canada.

It is rumored that Carl Schurz will practice law in New York, and that he has already been engaged as counsel of the Hamburg Steamship Company, at $10,000 annually.

Judge Fullerton, of Tilton's counsel, has bought a farm of six hundred acres near Hallifax Court House, Virginia, and the old plantation is being reconstructed into a fine modern residence.

True. President White, of Cornell University, who is making a tour through the South, in a recent address to the students of the University at Columbia, S. C., forcibly said that the "spectacle before him of students of supposed antagonistic races studying side by side, was solving noiselessly a problem considered almost incapable of demonstration."

The *Novoya Vriamia*, published in St. Petersburg, says of the new Minister to Russia: "George Boker has long been well known in his own country, not only as an enlightened statesman and an experienced diplomat, but as a talented and esteemed poet. His appointment is another proof of the care with which the American Government selects its diplomatic representatives for the Russian mission."

How near, and yet how far! The Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald* relates the story of two brothers who were in that city one day last week. It says: "Capt. Hubbard, of this county, was in the Confederate army. He had a brother, from Missouri, who was a captain in the Federal army. They separated fifteen years ago, and fought on opposite sides in the late war. They accidentally met here on the public square last Thursday, and were within a few feet of each other, but neither recognized the other, and so they separated as they went without speaking.

Here is something that will surprise most medical men. A letter from Nacogdoches, Texas, says: "A man by the name of Hugo Byer, a painter by trade, committed suicide in the following manner: He took, on February 1, two ounces laudanum; February 20, two ounces laudanum and three ounces chloroform; February 21, two ounces chloroform and one-eighth ounce morphine; February 23, four ounces chloroform; February 25, two ounces chloroform and one ounce chloral, and died on the 25th ult., at 11 P. M."

Some Interesting Congressional Statistics.

It may be an interesting bit of statistics that only three of our sovereign States and Territories are represented in either branch of Congress by their natives, and these three —Delaware, Vermont and North Carolina —aggregate only 11 men, which is a small percentage of 364. The members of both Houses from Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories, 24 in number, are all born outside of their respective constituencies. California, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nevada and Nebraska have no natives in Congress. By a singular chance out of 111 Southern members only 11 are New Englanders, while a North Carolinian (Gen Hawley) represents Connecticut and a Virginian (J. M. S. Williams) Massachusetts. Speaker Blaine himself is a sort of "carpet-bagger"—a Pennsylvanian, and the only man born west of the Alleghenies who represents a New England constituency. The foreigners in Congress aggregate fifteen; Schurz, the German, and dozen, the Welshman, comprise the Senators; and in the House are five Irishmen, four Scotchmen, two Englishmen and a Canadian, Cannon, the Mormon, is an Englishman.—*Washington Letter to New York Post.*

On Friday night of last week, says the *Times*, at the Bethlehem Iron Works, Mr. Wm. Stubblebine, foreman of the merchant mill (a twelve-inch train), turned out nineteen and a half tons of finished iron, besides changing rolls, in the space of nine hours, the actual working time being six hours. This night's work is certainly hard to beat, as eighteen tons of finished iron is considered a day's work. Besides, four and five men are usually employed at the rolls, while this work was accomplished by three men. This same mill turned out eighteen tons of finished iron every night that week.

The Philadelphia courts say streets shall not be opened through the grounds of Girard College.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAW AND THE LADY—A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, Author of "Man and Wife," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume completes the excellent "Harper's Illustrated Library Edition" of Wilkie Collins' Novels. The series is admirably suited for library purposes, and sold at the low rate of $1 50 per volume, or the set of fifteen volumes at $20 00. This is a story of thrilling interest, in which the principal characters are portrayed with severe precision. The circumstances of the marriage of Valoris Brinton and Eustace Woodville, his trial, desertion from his wife, and her noble actions afterwards, illustrates some features of the law, and relations of social life, that command the rapt attention of the reader from beginning to end. Mr. Collins shows his wonderful genius in the construction of a story, and this fact is felt by the reader at once. He has truly acquired the art of telling a story in a natural way, so prominent an element in the writings of Dickens and Thackeray.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE. By D. C. Cloud, Muscatine. For sale by James K. Simon, No. 29 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

We have here presented the claims of the people and the capitalists, and reasons are given why persons are forced to sell their products cheap, and pay dearly for what they need, and who reaps the benefit of this condition of things. It gives a fair exposition of the evils so much complained about and in sympathy with the sentiments of the class termed "Grangers." Among the questions discussed are Government donations of lands and subsidies, unjust discriminations of railroads, unjust taxation, special legislation, corrupting influences of monopolies, banking system, patent laws, etc. The author was Attorney General of Iowa for a number of years, and is well able to discuss these questions in all their legal aspects, as well as by practical observations. The work ought to be well circulated.

THE INGHAM LECTURES. A Course of Lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. Delivered before the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Published by Ingham, Clarke & Co., Cleveland, O. For sale at the leading booksellers.

Through the generosity of W. A. Ingham, Esq., of Cleveland, O., a handsome sum was placed as to be expended in securing the delivery before the University of this course. These lectures were delivered by some of the foremost minds in the country, and, with the exception of the three first, each lecture is independent of the others and complete in itself. Each of the distinguished lecturers were widely known as eminent and successful educators, and the course throughout was of a high order of culture. Mr. Ingham, the liberal donor of the fund, is a gentleman of much culture and refinement, and is at the head of a large publishing book house. This generous act of his is only one of many towards advancing education and a pure morality.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. New and Revised Edition, with Index, etc. Published by J. B. Ford & Company, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co, Pittsburgh.

This is a charming book. Not only was the subject regarded as a pattern of the times, but the work is one of elegance, refinement and purity for the age. No wonder he was styled the "jewel of the times." The book is worthy of place as an English classic. The author has hid his name, simply giving his initials, but his culture, scholarly acquirements and purity of style are stamped on its pages. Sidney lived at a time when literary splendor was full-orbed and his surroundings and associations were of the chivalrous type. As a man he attracted around him the brilliant men of the age. The biographer sums up his excellencies thus: "In life he was the patriot, the scholar, the pride of chivalry; in death the hero, the philosopher and the Christian.

PATRICIA KIMBALL. A novel. By E. Lyon Lynton, author of "The True History of John Davidson." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Casual readers may be led to think lightly of this romance, from the lively vein of some portions. But the reader finds step by step the interest growing and becomes absorbed with the sprightly pictures of social life. The author understands human nature and brings out the various shades of the central characters distinctly. It well deserves the high encomiums of the English press, and will enhance the popularity of the author of "The Girl of the Period" not a little.

MALCOLM. A romance. By George Macdonald, author of Alec Forbes. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Much might be said of this able writer, but it is unnecessary as his name is a talisman of strength in this country as well as in England. The romance abounds with the elements of beauty and power so common with his gifted pen. It is thoroughly Scotch in character and idiom, but there prevades throughout the story dainty verbiage and a peculiar word-painting, which renders his stories so fascinating and so popular. The tone is elevated, healthy, vigorous. Each character is rounded to completeness and many readers will anxiously await the *finale*.

THE STARLING. By Norman Macleod, D.D. Published by Dodd and Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few writers excelled Dr. Macleod in the delineation of character. In his portraiture of Scottish scenes he was pre-eminent. In this delightful story of "The Starling," he gives a picture of rural life, and the characteristics so strongly marked in the villages. The story hangs upon the trial of a *gude* elder for refusing to kill a pet starling which had caused great scandal by his chattering on the Sabbath. This is the foundation for weaving the quaint and charming story. It is full of touching passages.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, January, 1875. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

It has always been a pleasant duty to commend this scholarly quarterly. It never fails to have some able papers. In the number before us we have an excellent article, "President Grant and Peace in the United States," by General Hazen; a capital paper from Parkman, the historian, on "Native Races of the Pacific Coast." Dr. James Freeman Clarke reviews, in excellent temper, the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in the United States," Vice President Wilson's new work. An article on "The Wages Fund Theory," a paper on Tweedism, and the usual book notices.

A REBEL'S RECOLLECTIONS. By George Cary Eggleston, author of "A Man of Honor." Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York, and H. O. Houghton & Co., Cambridge, Massachusetts. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co,, Pittsburgh.

Perhaps the best feature, and one most worthy of commendation in this *live* book, is the excellent spirit of the author in presenting "by-gones." It will be relished by many a loyal man for the light shed upon the other side of the conflict, which such candid writers as Eggleston only can impart. Besides the incidents of the war, we get a glimpse of Southern life, and the sentiments which prevailed among the people, and the straits which many passed through to uphold their cause. It is a contribution toward securing good will between both sections, and to learn to know and understand each other. There is, too, a good deal of romance about some of the stern things of that period.

FAIR PLAY; or, The Test of the Lone Isle. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of "How He Won Her," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

"Fair Play" is the second volume of the new edition of Mrs. Southworth's popular works. As a writer of fiction she has attained considerable notoriety. It is said the great secret of her hold upon her readers is, after her inventive genius in framing the plot of her stories, in the brisk and wide-awake manner in which all the details are executed; there is no time for listlessness, every movement is animated; and she is not only a popular and entertaining author, but a moral one, as she inculcates propriety, both by precept and by the example of her characters.

CHIMES FOR CHILDHOOD. A Collection of Songs for Little Ones. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by A. S. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

An admirable collection of songs for children. There are many gems in the collection; some of them are classics. There are nearly one hundred songs in the 208 pages, with twenty wood cuts illustrating the text of some of the songs. It is a suitable gift book for children at any season of the year.

SOWED BY THE WIND; or, The Poor Boy's Fortune. By Rev. Elijah Kellogg, author of "Elm Island Stories," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Just the kind of a story to captivate young people's minds. It relates to the sea and land fn colonial times, full of incidents, spicy, breezy. This is the initial volume of the "Forest Glen Series." Few writers are so successful as Mr. Kellogg in writing stories for boys. There is a good deal of dash in his style, and while strongly emotional, there is a vein of moral principles. It ought to be a favorite with young people.

TOGETHER; OR, LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT. A Sequel to Rachel Cardingford's book. By Mrs. E. E. Boyd. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This delightful story will be richly enjoyed by many a minister and his wife, as it pictures so many incidents that happen in ministerial life. We have presented, too, the good that may be accomplished by a ministers wife. While the story relates more to the ups and downs of the Methodist itinerancy, yet there are many features in common with clergymen of other denominations. The peculiar relations between the pen and the pulpit, minister and people, are presented in glowing colors. The book is full of tender passages.

SPIRITUAL STRUGGLES OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC; An Autobiographical Sketch. By Louis N. Beaudry, author of "Army and Prison Experience with the Fifth New York Cavalry." With an introduction by Rev. B. Hawley, D. D. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Few books of this class are free from such objectionable traits that renders their circulation difficult, because of the offensive style of the narrative. This work, however, is written in a fine spirit, and is calculated to win the good will of the reader, instead of repelling him. It is not only an autobiography, charmingly written because of its simplicity of manner, but it gives conversations of the struggles of others seeking light and the means by which they were brought to Christ. It does not maintain the autobiographical form throughout, but the narrative is dotted with incidents and events, which serve to keep the reader thoroughly absorbed from the beginning to the end. The work of Mr. Beaudry, since his conversion from Romanism, is full of episodes and incidents which render the book captivating.

THE KING OF DAY. By Rev. W. S. Urmy. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This is a series of sketches of the wonderful elements of beauty and power of the "King of Day," written in a conversational form. The grandness of the Sun, of what he is made, how hidden, spots on his face, his wonderful beams, how he warms us, how he affects animals, plants, and flowers, etc. Young people can get complete knowledge of the Sun in all respects, woven into the form of charming romance. It is a book of sterling merit and calculated to instruct the mind and the hearts of the reader. Just the book for the Sunday School library.

HARPERS' SELECT LIBRARY OF NOVELS. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

"Hagarene," by George A. Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingstone," is a powerful story exposing the lights and shades of society. There is a severity of description of some of the characters that gives the story a little frigidity, instead of more sunshine. The author is regarded as a skillful writer.

"Old Middleton's Money," by Mary Cecil Hay, in which we have a lively story which ends well for both the hero and heroine, and after all "Old Middleton's Money" fell into good hands at last.

"At the Sign of the Silver Flagon," by B. L. Farjeon, is another novel of this young and promising writer. The story deals largely with character, representing the lower class, and yet not of the debasing sort. Mr. Farjeon's style is direct, simple and rather elevating.

PETERSON'S NOVELS.

"The Court of London, or the Mysteries of George the Third, with the Life and Times of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth," by George W. M. Reynolds, portrays the secret intrigues, as well as the heartlessness and voluptuousness of fashionable life in the Court of England at that time. He has unraveled wickedness which had no parallel in the records of aristocratic infamy, and he has exposed the conduct and practices of certain personages and classes of English society which they would have suppressed if possible. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co,, city.

"Isabella Vincent," by G. W. M. Reynolds, is said to be a story showing the wickedness of aristocratic infamy and an exposure of the conduct of certain personages and classes of English society which some would have preferred the author to let alone. For sale by Pittock.

"Guy Mannering," by the Waiter Scott; price twenty-five cents. This is a cheap edition of the Waverly Novels in paper covers. For sale by Weldin & Co.

HARTFORD, Connecticut, has a Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, which insures against boiler explosions by insisting that none of its customers shall have a boiler in operation which possesses any of the conditions of explosion. Last year the examining engineers of the company found 2,626 defects in boilers, or one defect for every two boilers examined. One hundred and sixty-three of the boilers, the owners of which sought insurance, were found entirely worn out and unfit for any use. These facts the company state in their annual report, and they are rather suggestive and startling. Doubtless a rapid decrease in the number of boiler explosions would take place if the leaky, worn-out boilers, which are widely used, were subjected to practical criticism and placed under the ban.

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When skillful and cautious medical men give over their own signatures a favorable opinion of the soothing and vitalizing effects of a preparation, the public does not hesitate to believe them. The voluminous and emphatic professional testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a specific for all disorders of the stomach and bowels, for liver complaint, intermittent and remittent fevers, and the thousand ills that wait upon dyspepsia, must convince the most skeptical. Aside, however, from the testimony of the faculty, there is large mass of evidence from patients in every walk of life, all showing that this great preventive and restorative is of unimpeachable character, and the debilitated. The Bitters are suited to all climates, and are universally indorsed as a preventive of disorders caused by miasma and impure water.

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DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between COLUMBUS WEST and LOUIS GLESENKAMP, under the firm name of C. WEST & CO., Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. COLUMBUS WEST retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by LOUIS GLESENKAMP, who having purchased the interest of said COLUMBUS WEST, is authorized to collect all monies due to and pay all debts of the late firm.

COLUMBUS WEST,
LOUIS GLESENKAMP.

March 1, 1875.

IN RETIRING FROM THE LATE FIRM of C. WEST & CO., I heartily thank my many friends and customers for their favors, and cheerfully recommend my late partner, Mr. LOUIS GLESENKAMP, to public favor. He having superintended the construction of all work done by the firm for the past sixteen years, is well qualified to continue the business; that with increased facilities for turning out work, I feel assured all work done by him in the future will be equal, if not superior, to that of the late firm, of the very best description, and that by prompt attention to business he will merit and receive a liberal patronage.

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A. Bradley AND Co 30 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

This Celebrated Stove has been thoroughly tested and pronounced the Best Stove introduced for Cooking all modern improvements, and for Beauty of Design unequalled.

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PERFECT BAKER!!

Fire Plates so arranged as to make this the most durable as well as most successful operating Stove yet introduced.

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Our Stock comprises every Variety of COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES.

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Iron Roof Frames AND Iron Mill Buildings COVERED WITH CORRUGATED IRON, MANUFACTURERS OF Corrugated Iron, FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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Money Invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wellfixed operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

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For Sale! $30,000 OF SCHOOL BONDS

The School Board of Etna Borough offer for sale $30,000 of School Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest semi-annually. Interest paid in gold. Principal redeemed from one to fifteen years. For further particulars inquire of or address A. W. CLANEY, at Sharpsburg, Pa.

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The Tradesmen's National Bank HAS REMOVED TO ITS New Banking Rooms, Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave., Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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J. W. COOK.....President. R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President. W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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Pittsburgh Steel Works. ANDERSON & WOODS, SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Best Refined Cast Steel Of Every Description; Also, BEST Refined German Plow & Spring Steel CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA,

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ECLIPSE SAFETY STEAM BOILERS! Stationary, Portable and Marine 5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:
First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.
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Third—Durability of Material.
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Ninth—Steam Domes are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unsteady.
The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and perfect circulation of water, for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Vertical Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

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LAING & McKALLIP, DEALERS IN GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, Baled Hay, &c. GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS. Calcined Plaster, White Lime. SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL. 347 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES, 25 barrels prime Navy Beans, 15 barrels Eggs, 50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions, 100 bags Timothy Seed, 75 bags Clover Seed, 20 tubs Split Butter, 150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons), 50 barrels 3-pounded Virgin Sugar, 13c ₱ gal. HENRY REAL, Jr., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE, 205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED, 150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city. Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

No. 80 Fourth Ave. K. GOFF.

FLOUR. Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour, In store and to arrive. For Sale by D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1875.

Local money matters are moving smoothly and without any change of moment. Paper of good makers is readily taken at current rates. The banks are still disposed to follow a conservative course and carry large balances of cash on hands in preference to enlarging their discount lines with doubtful paper. They have learned the truth of the old adage, that it is better to cry *over* their money than *after* it, and therefore are moving cautiously and hoping for better times.

—Now that the excitement over the California silver mining shares has somewhat subsided, we are treated to a new attack of the silver fever from Massachusetts; yet the accounts from that State do not read quite so Munchausenish as those from the Pacific slope, and seem to be founded on facts. The ores thus far brought to light are composed of lead, copper and silver and traces of gold, mixed together, some of which are said to run between $100 and $200 to the ton. The subdivisions of the surface lands which are said to be underlaid by the precious metals are going on much after the fashion in vogue in the pristine days of the oil excitement in this State. As, in the days of the Oil Exchange, we may soon have Massachusetts silver stocks selling at as fabulous figures as petroleum stocks once commanded in this market, and bonanza shares in San Francisco. If there was any use in pointing out the errors of similar cases, we might recall the copper stock fever of a few years ago; but the public learn in such matters only from personal experience and not from wise saws, though illustrated by the most striking of modern instances. The lucky speculator who rode to the top on an advancing wave, and who was shrewd enough to get out at the right time, is pointed at and remembered, while the scores of ruined men who have gone down with the receding wave are forgotten as completely as Rip Van Winkle was by the villagers of Falling Waters.

We have received the following inquiry:

BELLAIRE, O., March 6, 1874.

Financial Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR—If you think the following of sufficient public interest I would like to see an answer:

A bill is dated October 20, 1874 at four months. When does it fall due?

Very respectfully, X.

NOTES dated October 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, at four months, all mature on March *third*.

—A city correspondent asks if a note payable at bank when presented for payment must be stamped.

SEC. 15. Of the act of February 8th 1875, provides that a *bank check, draft, order or voucher* for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon *any bank, banker or trust company*, shall be subject to a stamp tax of two cents.

By this enactment checks, &c., drawn on time, are liable to the stamp tax, as well as those payable at sight or on demand; so also are *receipts* and all *other vouchers*, taken by banks, bankers or trust companies for the payment of money by them.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, under this law, decided that notes payable at any bank are subject to the stamp tax of two cents, like ordinary checks.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Penn bank to-day the following ticket for officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year was elected: President—James H. Hopkins; Cashier—W. N. Riddle; Directors—Jacob H. Walter, George Bingham, Samuel Severance, James Herdman, D. W. C. Carroll, F. B. Laughlin, T. B. Swearingen, Geo. C. Davis, David Z. Brickell, Philip Reymer, Frank Rahm, Thos. Hare.

The rapid strides which the Penn has made in public favor, its large and successful business, are accounted for by the efficient management, liberal and accommodating spirit, and impartial treatment of depositors by its directors and officers. Organized as it is, under a broad special charter from the State, there is no possibility of its stockholders following the tendency of many of our local banking institutions by seeking an organization under a charter from the General Government.

—A decision of some interest to operators was made lately by Judge Speir in the Superior Court of New York city, involving the validity of a "put."

The defense was that the agreement was void by the Statute of Frauds; first, because there was no mutuality in it, no one being bound to deliver 500 shares or read, because no consideration passed; third, because there was no delivery of the stock; fourth, because it was not a contract for the sale of stock, but a mere cover for betting and gambling, therefore void as contrary to the statutes and against the public policy; fifth, because the plaintiffs had no right to sell the stock, it not being a marketable security, being only a limited tender of it good: sixth, because the notice of sale was unreasonably short; and seventh, because the sale was made at a private market, to wit, the Stock Exchange, instead of a public market. Judge Speir overruled all these grounds. The defense also offered to show that they subsequently offered to the plaintiffs the amount which they paid for the "put"—$560. Judge Speir also excluded that, holding that being paid into Court and there fixed on the day the tender was made, and finally directed a verdict for the full claim, amounting, with interest, to $4,015.

—From a foreign letter we compile the following table of American loans offered in London since January 1, 1875. The total is large but the companies are generally among the best class of borrowers, and the loans in several cases are to replace other bonds falling due:

Company.	Amount negotiated	Amount for maturing.
Pennsylvania.....	$15,000,000	$4,860,000
Central of New Jersey...	3,000,000	.....
Illinois Central.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Reno, Carson & Ogd...	1,000,000	.....
Baltimore & O. (notes)...	1,000,000	.....
Chicago & Alton.....	1,000,000	.....
N. Y. & Erie.....	2,000,000	2,300,000
Utica, Ithaca & Elmira..	1,500,000	.....
Lehigh Valley.....	3,000,000	.....
Del. & Hudson Canal Co...	2,000,000	2,000,000
Western Union Tel.....	5,150,000	4,500,000
Real estate N. L. morts..	2,750,000	.....
	$40,200,000	$16,160,000

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Peoples' National bank.....	$112
Pittsburgh Gas Company.....	64
Ewalt street bridge.....	32

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B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW. ESTABLISHED 1855.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 9, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold.....	115⅛	115	115⅛	115	115	115
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup..	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
5-20's, 1862.....	116¼	.....	116¼	.....	116¼	.....
5-20's, 1864.....	117⅛	.....	117⅛	.....	117⅛	.....
5-20's, 1865.....	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	.....	119½	.....	119½	.....
5-20's, 1867.....	119⅞	.....	119⅞	.....	119⅞	.....
5-20's, 1867, regist'd .	118	.....	118	.....	118	.....
10-40's, 1868.....	119½	.....	119½	.....	119½	.....
10-40's.....	113½	.....	113⅝	.....	114	.....
Currency 6's.....	118	.....	118⅜	.....	119	.....
New 5-per cents.....	113⅛	.....	113⅜	.....	113⅝	.....
Western Union Tel.....	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
Pacific Mail.....	39½	39⅝	39⅝	40¼	40⅜	39⅞
Panama.....	125	.....	125	.....	125	.....
Adams Express.....	86	.....	86	.....	86	.....
Wells-Fargo Exp's....	83	.....	83	.....	83	.....
Canada So'th'n.....	63	.....	63	.....	63	.....
United States Exp's..	60	.....	60	.....	60	.....
New York Central.....	102⅞	.....	102⅞	.....	102⅞	.....
Erie.....	27⅞	.....	27⅞	.....	27¾	27¾
Michigan Central.....	87	.....	87	.....	87	.....
Michigan Southern....	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	.....
Illinois Central.....	100	.....	101	.....	101	.....
Cleve. and Pittsb.....	91	.....	91	.....	91	.....
Chicago & North'w'n..	45	44⅞	45	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Do pref'd.....	.....	65	65	.....	65	.....
Rock Island.....	104½	104	104	104½	104	104
St. Paul.....	30	29⅞	29⅞	30	30	30
Do preferred.....	55½	.....	55½	.....	56	.....
Fort Wayne.....	15	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Ohio and Miss'ippi..	28	28	28	28	28	28
Union Pacific.....	47¾	46⅜	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
Harlem.....	125	.....	125	.....	125	.....
Hannibal & St. Jos....	23½	.....	23½	23½	23½	23½
Do preferred.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....
Quicksilver.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....
C., C. & I. C.....	5⅞	.....	5⅞	.....	6	.....
Tennessee 6's.....	66	.....	66	.....	66	.....
Tennessee, new.....	64	.....	64	.....	64	.....
Virginia 6's, new.....	70	.....	70	.....	70	.....
South Carolinas, July	21	.....	21	.....	22	.....
Missouri 6's.....	97½	.....	97½	.....	97	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central.....	55⅝	55½
Pennsylvania Central scrip.....	102⅞	.....
Reading.....	36½	37
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales..	130¼	.....
Mil Creek, 1st pref.....	53	.....
Lehigh Valley.....	63	63¾
Allegheny Valley, sales.....	92	.....
Central Transportation, sales..	44½	.....
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b, sales	75½	.....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 9, 1875.

The course of trade to-day was generally quiet, and, even, with a little more business than on the preceding day, but still not fairly active. The grain, groceries, produce and provisions lines, all experienced a steady but rather limited jobbing trade. There was not much to note of importance either in movements of merchandise, volume of business, or alterations in prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,260
Corn, sks.....	170
Barley, sks.....	170
Butter, pkgs.....	132
Bacon, pcs.....	1,630
Hams, pcs.....	90
Hay, bales.....	200
Apples, bbls.....	222
Wheat, sks.....	770
Oats, sks.....	1,685
Bacon, pcs.....	1,630
Potatoes, bus.....	1,399

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, to which a jobber will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

SALES ON CHANGE.—The attendance at the Chamber of Commerce this morning was moderate, and transactions were limited. Only four sales were reported as follows: 1 car white oats in sacks.....37 00
1 car white oats in sacks.....65
1 car white oats in sks.....
1 car white oats in sks.....p.t.
150 India sacks.....

GRAIN.—There was a rather slow trade to-day in round lots of grain. The demand is not strong but holders are firm on the ground that they cannot replace their stocks at present prices. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@ $ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 22@1 25, amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 20. Corn was steady and prices were generally firm. We quote shelled at 70@74c ₱ bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low mixed; car was in good request at 70@72c for No. 2 yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Oats were steady at 53@56c ₱ bushel for white; 53@ 56c for mixed. Rye and barley were nominal. Sales in a jobbing way and to outside buyers ranged 5@10c above quotations.

FLOUR.—The market for standard brands is firm with an active demand. Outside and unknown brands are difficult of sale. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 2 white wheat (low grade) $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $8; red wheat flour $6 50; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 25; Wisconsin $8 25@8 50; Minnesota $8 25@8 50; red winter wheat flour $6 75@8 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ 5 ₱ packages, $6 25@6 50; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY.—There is a good demand and a firm market. We note sales of 1 car No. 1 timothy at $22 00 ₱ ton; 1 car business grade timothy on track, $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store $20@ $26 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is selling at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED.—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs in bulk, and $1 30@1 35 ₱ cwt; mixed chops and shorts $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chicken feed $1 40@1 65 ₱ cwt; cornmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—Receipts continue liberal, but the demand is firm and with a good demand, the market is steady and active, at $3 00@6 00 ₱ bbl for choice to fancy; $2 50@2 75 for prime; $2 00@2 25 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER.—In fair supply and prices steady. We quote prime white navy, in round lots, at $1 90@2 00 per bushel; medium $1 85@ 1 90; do peeled $2 00@2 20. Jobbing sales are 10@15c above these figures.

BUTTER.—The demand, though active, is not up to the mark, and the market is weak. We quote at 29@32c for choice, and 20@24c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no call from buyers, and are unquotable.

BEESWAX.—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 26@28c ₱ lb. Round lots sales of a jobbing way are made at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT.—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6 ₱ packages, at $4 75@5 00 ₱ dozen packages.

CHEESE.—The market is quiet without much doing. Prices are steady at 16½@16c ₱ ₱ for Ohio factory; New York or Goshen 17@17½c; Switzer 15@16c ₱ ₱.

EGGS.—With a more liberal supply, the market is little easier. We quote strictly fresh at 24@25c; limed are quotable at 22@23c per doz.

HOMINY.—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS.—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱ 55@60c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ₱ 30@35c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT.—Is quoted at 10c ₱ ₱ in a jobbing way.

POTATOES.—There are continued liberal receipts and the market while tolerably active is somewhat easier. Prime Peerless from store, in small lots, 100@115 per bushel for prime peachblows; peerless $1 00@1 05; other grades from $1 00 down, as to quality. Carload lots on track were moderately active at $1 00@1 05 per bushel for peachblows; 100@105c for peerless. We note sales of one car Peerless at 100c; one car, half Peerless and half peachblows at $1 00 per bushel.

POULTRY.—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations are 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at 8@8½c; do evaporated 9@10c; do sliced peaches are quoted at 8½@9c ₱ ₱ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 20@ 28c ₱ ₱ for clover; buckwheat is selling at 20c. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is quiet with little doing. We quote at $6 75@7 00 ₱ ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is quiet at $2 90@ 3 00 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 25@1 30; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do at $2 50@2 60 ₱ ₱ bu.

VINEGAR.—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 15@ 18c ₱ gallon for pure cider; 10@12c.

Groceries.

There is a quiet market, and trade generally is rather limited by the absence of strong and sumptive demand. Values are steady with a firm feeling, as already noted in sugars, teas, coffees, syrups and molasses, while rice and spices are easy. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio.....	24c	Standard A.....	10½c
Choice Rio.....	23½c	Standard B.....	10c
Prime Rio.....	22c	Extra C.....	9½c
Good Rio.....	20c	Franklin extra C....	9¼c
Java.....	33c	American extra C....	9c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans.....	8@9c
Rio, in papers.....	27c	Cut loaf.....	12c
Rio, in bulk.....	24c	Crushed.....	11½c
Java, in papers.....	41c	Powdered.....	11½c
Java, in bulk.....	40½c	Granulated.....	11½c
		Coffee A.....	10½c
Young Hyson..50@$1 40		Strictly ch'e N.O	72c
Unpowder..50@$1		Prime.....	65c
Imperial.....	1 00	Good.....	60c
Japan.....	55c	*Syrups.*	
Oolong.....	75c	Ex. white drips....	75c
Fancy.....	1 00	Sugar drips.....	62c
Souchong..*25c@*	85	Lower grades.....	45@50c
		Rices.	
Choice Carolina..	8@9½c	Layers, ₱ bx.....	$3 25
Patna.....	7½@8c	Valentias, ₱ ₱....	12c
Rangoon.....	7½@7¾c	Currants, ₱ ₱.....	7½c
Spices.		Prunes.....	10@12½c
		Starch. ₱ ₱	
Cloves.....	55 c	Common.....	5½c
Allspice.....	17½@18½c	Gloss.....	9½c
Pepper.....	26 @27 c	Silver gloss.....	10½c
Nutmegs.....	@1 35	Corn.....	10½c
Cassia.....	25 @27 c	*Soda.*	
		Bi-carb in kgs....	6c
Star, full weight....	18c	Bi-carb, ₱ ₱ papers	8c
Stearine.....	12½c		

TOBACCO.—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll.....	60@65c	Rough & Ready	65@70c
Black Navy.....	50@55c	Fine Cut Plugs..	70@80c
Black Twist.....	50@60c	Fine Cut.....	55@60c
Black Quarters..	55@60c	Cut and Dry.....	30@40c
Louisville Navy..	45@50c	Scotch Snuff.....	35@50c
Louisville Cav..	68@70c	Black Snuff.....	60@65c
Virginia Navy....	50@55c	Cigars—	
Virginia Twist...

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 9, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Tht.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.12	28	88	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	29.96	36	80	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
7 P.M.	29.91	30	91	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer.....29.97; Highest thermom... 40
Mean thermometer.....36 Lowest thermom... 28
Rainfall.....

Slight Fires Yesterday.

About ten o'clock last night an alarm was turned in from box 128, caused by a slight fire in the glass works of Duncan & Sons, on Tenth staeet, South Side. The damage is very slight.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock, a fire was discovered in an upper room in the rear of Floing' cigar store, No. 335 Wylie avenue extension, near Arthurs street. The fire, which was caused by a defective flue, was extinguished with but little damage.

A Forty Feet Fall.

Yesterday afternoon John Wesley was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, suffering from a severe injury of his spine, caused by a fall down a well. It appears he was engaged yesterday morning in walling up a well at Bellevue, and while at work the scaffolding gave way, and Mr. Wesley was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of about forty feet. No bones were broken, but the spine was badly injured, and it was thought at the Hospital that the patient was suffering from internal injuries.

Card of Thanks.

At a regular meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless, a resolution thanking the many friends of the institution for the generous response made to their appeal for assistance, was unanimously passed.

To the press, for the generous use of their columns; to the Duquesne Greys, for the use of City Hall, and also the exhibition given for their benefit and to all friends who contributed so generally to our success by their gifts and presence, not forgetting Mr. Chas. Mellor and the ladies and gentlemen who gracefully lent their sweet voices in aid of the friendless and poor. By order of the Board,

MRS. JOHN B. HERRON, Secretary.

Slippery Streets.

The city authorities, now that the snow and ice have accumulated so largely on our streets, would do well to remember that municipal corporations, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, are responsible for injuries to persons consequent upon these obstructions. The principle laid down is this: A municipality cannot prevent the general slipperiness of its streets caused by the snow and ice during the winter; but it can prevent such accumulations thereof, in the shape of ridges and hills, as render the passage dangerous. Our Street Commissioners should at once attack the ridges and hillocks of snow and ice, so prominent upon all our thoroughfares, and shop owners should be compelled to remove the snow forthwith from the sidewalks in front of their premises.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1875: Number of deaths, 62. Cathes of death—Alcoholism, 1; abscess, liver, 1; accident by burn, 1; angina pectoris, 1; asphyxia, 2; congestion of brain, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 6; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 7; remittent fever, 1; intermittent fever, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; hydrophobia, acute, 1; indigestion, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; meningitis, 1; neglect, 2; strangulation of bowels, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, pneumonalis, 2; peritonitis, 1; stomatitis, 1; small-pox, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. White, 57; colored, 5. Married, 13; single, 45; widowers, 3; widowers, 3. Natives of Pittsburgh, 33; other parts of the United States, 14; England, 1; Germany, 7; Ireland, 3; Wales, 1; not stated, 1. Under one year, 20; from one to two years, 4; from two to five, 5; from five to ten, 7; from fifteen to twenty, 2; from twenty to thirty, 4; from thirty to forty, 7; from forty to fifty, 2, from fifty to sixty, 5; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 5. City wards, 56; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 2; Mercy Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; Orphan Asylum, 2.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

This committee met last evening.

A petition of Mr. Fuch, of Butcher's Run, a sufferer by the flood, for relief from taxation, was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Walton moved that reporters be admitted to the meetings of the committee. Carried.

John Ogden, delinquent tax collector in the Third ward, was allowed exonerations to the amount of $2,776 68.

Mr. Fetterman called up a petition from the Little Sisters of the Poor, asking for exoneration from the payment of their taxes, amounting to $225 52. It was claimed that the property was exempted by law from taxation. The matter was referred to the City Solicitor.

A resolution was passed requiring collector Kelly, of the Eighth ward, to hand his duplicates over to the Controller, and instructing the Solicitor to bring suit against the collector's bondsmen.

The Franklin Savings bank was re-elected depository of the city funds. Its bid was 5¼ per cent.

A flood of petitions from owners of property on Butcher's Run, asking exonerations from payment of taxes, because of their losses by the late flood, were before the committee. It was decided that before taking action on the same, the petitioners be required to show their actual losses.

Then the bill before the Legislature to classify taxable property in counties will report adversely. They will also make an adverse report on the petitions of applicants for relief and puddlers for relief from taxation.

BEIGHLEY THE MURDERER.

A Card from His Spiritual Adviser.

GREENSBURG, PA., March 9, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of Saturday last, you copy an article from the *Reformed Era* criticising my course in publishing the confession of Samuel Beighley, (executed January 29th in this place), and in preaching a sermon, afterwards published, on his wicked life and execution.

Permit me through your columns to say, in self defense, that I agree with Dr. Reussell, of the *Era*, as to the impropriety of making public anything told *in confidence*. In this case, however, there was no betrayal of confidence. On the contrary, Beighley willingly consented that the whole story of his life should be made public. I also told him that I intended preaching a sermon, in which I would use his example as a warning to others. To this also he willingly consented. I knew, moreover, that he had made a confession to his attorneys, which it was their intention to publish. Having frequently received favors from the editors of our town papers, I considered it a privilege to give them the confession gratuitously for publication, though if I had been disposed to do so, I could have made hundreds of dollars out of it.

The sermon I preached was published at the request of a large number of my members, and citizens of this place, in some of whose judgment I have as much confidence as I have in Dr. Reussell's. Many who came to hear the sermon are not in the habit of going to church at all, and others, who could not be present, were desirous of reading it. I believe the teachings of the sermon to be in full accord with the Word of God. If He uses His Word to hold up the example of evil doers as a warning to others, am I guilty of impropriety for doing the same thing?

Dr. Reussell, to be consistent, must never tell his readers anything about the life of Cain, or Moses (who killed the Egyptian) or David, &c. But I must not argue the impropriety of what I did. I will simply submit to an intelligent public whether he (Dr. R.) is not guilty of a greater "breach of propriety" by seeking to cast odium, in this public, personal way, upon his ministerial brother, which is *in the habit* of doing.

J. W. LOYE.

A SPELLING match is announced to come off at the Penn avenue Baptist church on Friday evening next. The words will be dictated from Osgood's speller and a prize will be awarded to the successful competitor. An admission ticket can be procured for a dime.

THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

A Conference Held Yesterday—Is it the Beginning of the End?—Joint Meetings of Iron Manufacturers' and Puddlers' Committees—A Long Session—Another Meeting Arranged—Meeting of the Rollers and Heaters.

Again we are led to have hopes that the long strike of the puddlers, now extending into its fourth month, will soon be ended. Continuing through the most severe winter that we have had in this locality for many years, at a time of general depression, and carrying with it distress and want to the households of hundreds of working and laboring men, not directly, yet intimately connected with that branch of manufacture, the "long strike" of the puddlers, or boilers of iron, will be remembered with sorrow. During its continuance there have been many rumors of every kind looking to a resumption of work, and with them would come a revival of the hopes of all classes of business men and citizens generally, that a more cheering prospect was ahead. With the failure of result from these successive reports a further depression occurred, and in many instances expressions of exasperation would be heard.

A MEETING CALLED.

Since the inauguration of the strike no meeting or conference has been had between the manufacturers' association and the Boilers' Union as bodies, yet many interviews have been held between individuals. There is a dispute, or at least a want of agreement in the report of how the conference of yesterday was brought about, and as to whether it was, at least on the part of the manufacturers, an official and authoritative assemblage. The puddlers upon the street claimed that it was called by the manufacturers, and that a proposition or propositions were expected from the latter. Prominent manufacturers (outside of those who took part in the meeting) deny most emphatically that the Iron Association, as a body, had anything to do with it. They state that leading members of the Boilers' Union suggested and asked of members of the Iron Association a meeting of conference, and that it was strongly opposed by manufacturers. The request was granted, however, by the manufacturers' committee, as individuals, with a view, if possible, to end the troubles now existing. One manufacturer informed us that there could be no good of a conference; that they could not relight a furnace at a higher figure than $4 80 per ton. It was only a question as to whether the puddlers were willing to work at that rate. On the other hand, the puddlers declare that they cannot and will not go to work at a less price than heretofore, unless the scale is reduced to 2½, when they will make $5 50.

MEETING OF THE PUDDLERS.

The Boiler's Union met on Monday at their hall, in the *Dispatch* building, when the matter of a conference with the manufacturers was discussed. Nothing is, of course, known of the business of that meeting further than is shown by the action of yesterday. It would appear from that, however, that instead of empowering the committee heretofore acting in conference with the manufacturers to meet them again, they appointed a new committee. This committee was composed of President Harris and two members of the old committee and two members not on the old one. Why two of those heretofore acting should be dropped is left for conjecture. The committee appointed on Monday and acting yesterday was as follows: David Harris, President of the Union, and Messrs. Joseph Bishop, Elias McAnish, Walter McCabe and Joseph Nichols.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

Promptly at two o'clock the committee above named entered the Iron Association room, on Fourth avenue, and some minutes later the manufacturers' committee attended. The latter was composed of the following: Messrs. James I Bennett, of Graff, Bennett & Co.; B. F. Jones, of Jones & Laughlins; A. E. W. Painter, of J. Painter & Sons, J. C. Lewis, of Lewis, Bailey, Halsell & Co., and Gen. Chas. L. Fitzburgh, of Shoenberger & Company.

A reporter of the COMMERCIAL visited the room with a view of reporting the proceedings if desired, but was politely informed that the conference was to be private. It being understood that if any conclusion was reached in the subject to be discussed, it would be given for publication, the reporter awaited without the conclusion of the conference.

AWAITING THE RESULT.

Outside of those who were besides the reporter awaiting, and more anxiously than he, the result. These were some twelve or fifteen puddlers. They gathered in knots upon the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, discussing the situation and the probable result of the conference. Naturally the reporter consulted with them, but he cannot say that during the four hours' wait much information was obtained. The men seemed to have suspicions of reporters and had feeling toward the newspapers generally, and were, apparently, extremely anxious that it should be understood that it was impossible that any compromise could be effected. They would have their demands or nothing was the tune they sung to, and while nothing offensive was said to the reporter, there was a general talking at him, yet not directly to him that was not altogether pleasant. The men hooted at the idea that the "niggers" could be successful, or that they would bother them in the least. "Let them," (the manufacturers) said one, "sign the 2½ scale, and we don't care how many niggers they bring here." In answer to a question as to what they would do if the manufacturers should decline any compromise even by summer time, they answered that they would hold out, "should do it better than they have done during the winter. "We can't give in now, after holding out so long," said one. Another said, "If they don't come down to-day we will not go to work until they give us $7." Similar talk was indulged in during the afternoon, together with invectives against manufacturers.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The actual result of the conference can only be guessed at. The fact that it lasted until half-past six o'clock would lead us to hope that the beginning of the end had been reached. From neither one, however, could such information be received as would confirm the opinion. Mr. Harris, President of the Boilers' Union, who was first met by our reporter after the adjournment, said that nothing had been done, no conclusion arrived at, but that another meeting was to be held on Thursday of next week. He said that the manufacturers had suggested an early meeting, say Saturday next, but it did not suit the puddlers, Mr. Harris said they had contended that nothing but the scale at 2½ card and $5 50 per ton would do, and this, as heretofore, had been refused.

From the manufacturers nothing could be obtained further than that nothing had been done. The reporter asked, "Well, is there no prospect of a settlement?" He was answered, "Can't say yet, we have not finished the conference."

THE ROLLERS AND HEATERS.

A meeting of the rollers and heaters was appointed to take place yesterday afternoon, in Colfax Hall, on Fifth avenue. The attendance was not very large. The meeting was a general one, of union and non-union men, and the two sides were about equally represented. The question brought up for dibsussion was that concerning the strike of the men at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, against the introduction of negro boilers. A resolution sustaining the action of these men was adopted. In the debate upon the resolution, a majority of the Union men expressed themselves in favor of working muck iron brought here from the East and refusing muck iron in this place, except that produced by negro boilers. The non-union element, however, was opposed to working in any mill which imported its muck iron.

A quarrel arose in the midst of the deliberations, and the Union men, it is said, withdrew in a body. Without transacting any important business the meeting—what was left of it—adjourned to meet at the same place next Saturday evening.

A Satisfactory Record.

Colonel W. L. Foulk was yesterday re-elected agent and business manager of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association. During the time if which he has officiated in his present capacity, the Colonel has proven himself a reliable and efficient agent, in whose hands the interests of advertisers and publishers have been promoted to their mutual satisfaction. Through him the patrons of the country press have secured as low rates as could be obtained from the publishers themselves, and in every instance have found their contract carried out to the letter, while the members of the association have received their dues promptly. This satisfactory circumstance has doubtless contributed largely to the esteem and confidence which Colonel Foulk has obtained from every member of the association. Our contemporary the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of a recent date, has the following, which reflects the sentiment of all the journals represented in the organization deservedly: "To the Press Association, Col. Foulk has given the most entire satisfaction, and advertising patrons have been enabled to pay their business before a larger number of readers than under any other management that has presented its claims to their consideration. We desire to call the attention of both publishers and patrons within the jurisdiction of the society to these facts, feeling assured that any business transacted through this agency will prove mutually satisfactory."

PROF JOHN DAVIS, City Superintendent of Allegheny, places its under obligations for a copy of the twentieth annual report of the Board of Controllers of that city, together with the first annual report of the City Superintendent, the main features of which were published at the time of its presentation to the Board.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Regular Monthly Reports—The Finances.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the chair announced the appointment of standing committees as heretofore published. The appointments were approved.

A TEACHER'S PAY.

The Secretary read a communication from the Board of Directors of the Moorhead district, asking the highest pay for Miss Jennie B. Boggs, a teacher in the Grammar school of that district who fails to come under the rule of the Board in not having taught in the public schools for three years.

Mr. McEwen moved that the rule be suspended in the case, and that she be allowed the highest pay of a teacher in the Grammar department.

After some discussion the application was allowed, the rule being suspended.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Superintendent Lucky reported for the month of February teachers employed as follows: Males, 56; females 349. Total, 405.

Average attendance of pupils—Males, 3,948; females, 3,322.

The highest per cent. of attendance was 99; number of pupils not absent 5,013; number of directors' visits 504; number of visits by parents and others 1,640; rooms visited by Superintendent 40; number of corporal punishments 318.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Principal of the High School was read and accepted. It shows an average attendance for the month of February as follows: Academical department—Males, 113; females, 85. Normal department—Males, —; females, 77. Commercial department—Males, 81; females, —. Summary—Males, 194; females, 162. Total, 356.

Donations are acknowledged as follows: A woodcock stuffed and mounted, presented by Mr. Lemuel Spahr.

A cannon ball dug up near the corner of Fifth avenue and Neville street, by James D. Carlisle.

One volume of the "Index to the Debates of the Constitutional Convention," by Hon. Matthew Edwards.

Burnt greenbacks, by Ephraim Spahr, and one large piece of mica, by Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.

Since last meeting pupils holding cards numbered 358 and 359 have passed the required examination for admission to the Normal Department.

The pupils designated were on motion admitted, and the thanks of the Board were tendered for the donations.

WARD TAXATION.

The Secretary reported that tax levies had been made in various wards as follows for 1875:

	Mills.
North district, Fourth ward	3½
Oakland district, Fourth ward	3½
Mt. Washington district, Thirty-second ward	3½
Duquesne district, First ward	3½
South district, Second ward	3½
Island district, Nineteenth ward	1
Birmingham district, Twenty-eight ward	2

THE FINANCES.

The Secretary reported that since last meeting warrants had been drawn as follows:

For salaries	$26,703 72
For bills	300 57
Total	$27,004 29

The report was accepted.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Balance on hand February 9, 1875	$104,186 89
Receipts City Treasurer, taxes, 1874	16,123 84
Receipts City Treasurer, taxes, 1869	191 10
Secretary, non-residents' pupils	171 00
Overpaid taxes, Thirteenth ward	25 59
	$120,699 42
Warrants paid since February 9, 1875	28,643 38
	$ 92,054 04
Interest due February 1	$4,320 05
Interest due for February	481 87
Interest to March 1	$4,791 92

The report was accepted.

On motion, a vacation was ordered from March 29th to April 5th.

On motion of Mr. Harper, it was decided that the old committees shall hereafter hold over after the annual meeting of the Board until the new appointments shall have been confirmed.

After the transaction of some business not of public importance, the Board adjourned.

THE SPELLING FUROR.

An Interesting Match at Braddock—Contests to Come Off.

The spelling mania continues to spread, and in nearly every community there are matches either arranged for or in contemplation. Those who consider themselves fit to enter, are syllabling over the hard words, and brushing up their orthography by frequent references to the dictionary. Like all other epidemics, this one will have to run its course, and it can certainly be made the means of accomplishing much good.

AT BRADDOCK.

On Monday evening, an interesting match came off at the Braddock schoolhouse, under the auspices of the Braddock Literary association, the proceeds of the entertainment to be given to the poor. Mr. Isaac Mills, Jr., cement dealer, and Mr. C. C. Fawcett, were selected as captains, and City Engineer Dempster was appointed school master. The sides were then picked, thirty-two being selected for each side, the opponents embracing three Reverends, two physicians, five school teachers and three school directors. A large crowd was in attendance, the price of a copy of Webster's National Dictionary being offered to the champion. Mr. Dempster worried the contestants with "phisic-al," "quill-ard," "pebble," sybyline," etc., and at the last there remained but two on each side. Finally "caffeine" was propounded, and three of the contestants, Messrs. Jones, Cox and Fiebig, of Mr. Mills' side, carried off the prize. Rev. Mr. McBride, Chas. Mills and Wm. Brenneman were the parties whose fate was sealed by "caffeine." There was some fine instrumental and vocal music, the former by Whittaker's band, and the latter by Mrs. Charles Mills. Mr. Swem, one of the school directors, made an enjoyable address, and Mr. W. McDowell, also one of the directors, demonstrated that he was a good speller, although some of the new fangled words worried him. The "school" was an entire success.

IN ALLEGHENY.

The Hawthorne Literary Society, which holds its meetings in Crusade Hall, North avenue, has arranged a match to come off next Thursday evening. A valuable prize is to be awarded to the one who will remain the longest upon the floor—though the character of the prize remains a secret. About forty persons, including many not members, have signified their willingness to take part in the contest. The audience may expect a prelude of some fine vocal music. Prof. John Morgow, Principal of the Fourth ward schools, has consented to act as school master. Several of the Allegheny officials will be present, some of whom will probably contest. An admission of ten cents will be charged.

AT HAZELWOOD.

The spelling contest heretofore announced to take place at Hazelwood, has been postponed till Friday evening, the 12th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. The match will take place at the school house, and will consist of a bout between the members of a senior and a junior class. Professor Luckey will present a handsome copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the champion speller. 'Squire Stevenson has been selected for captain of the senior class. The junior leader has not yet been designated. The proceeds will be donated to the Relief Committee.

SUICIDE AT BROWNSVILLE.

A Prominent Physician Blows Out His Brains.

Dr. Charles W. Krepps, a prominent physician of Brownsville, Pa., committed suicide Sunday night, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The deceased, about a week ago, manifested symptoms of insanity, and his friends had kept a close watch upon him until Sunday, when he appeared to have entirely recovered his reason, and a further watch upon his movements was deemed unnecessary. He had for many years boarded at the hotel of Ephraim Barr, and occupied a suite of rooms in a building adjoining the hotel, the room on the first floor as an office, and that in the second story as a sleeping room. The Doctor failing to appear at the breakfast table Monday morning, Mr. Barr, proprietor of the hotel, went to his room, and finding the door locked he broke it open. He found the unfortunate man in bed, and upon close examination he discovered that he was dead. A revolver at his side and a bullet hole in his head told the sad story of his self-destruction.

The deceased was about forty years of age, and was a widower, his wife having died about eight years ago. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. A. L. Thornton, a member of the Legislature from this county, having been married to a sister of that gentleman. He was a genial, kindhearted man, and was universally beloved in the community in which he resided, where a large number of relatives and friends will mourn his untimely taking off.

Grand Fox Hunt.

A grand fox hunt is announced to come off near Baden, on Saturday next, the 13th instant—at to start at nine o'clock, from three points, namely; Big Sewickley, Brightonstine's, and Crow's run. Regular lines have been formed, and grand marshals appointed for each line, with a long list of captains. No dogs will be allowed in the circle, except hounds, and they are to be kept chained until a given signal. No fire arms are to be carried, but every person is requested to "bring something to make a noise with." Some rare fun is anticipated in the hunt, even if not a single fox should be found.

EDITORS IN COUNCIL.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association.

The first annual meeting of this Association was held at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday. The attendance was large, most of the leading papers in the three States being represented. Several letters were read from newspaper proprietors, regretting their inability to be present, but thoroughly indorsing the objects of the Association. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. L. Christman, of the Washington (Pa.) *Reporter*, and in the absence of the Secretary Mr. A. C. Bakewell was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. The members present all expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the workings of the Association thus far, and their implicit confidence in the Agent, Col. W. L. Foulk. The President then submitted his report, showing the Association to be in a most flourishing condition. The report of Col. Foulk was placed on file. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following results:

President—E. L. Christman, Washington *Reporter*.

Vice President—Col. Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela City *Republican*.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. C. Bakewell, Pittsburgh *Quadrat*.

Directors—J. M. Laird, Greensburg *Argus*, John Frew, Wheeling *Intelligencer*; P. B. Conn, Steubenville *Herald*; W. S. Black, New Castle *Gazette*, and J. F. Campbell, Johnstown *Voice and Echo*.

Articles of agreement between the newspaper proprietors and the agent were submitted by Colonel Hazzard and unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the *Quadrat*, published by A. C. Bakewell & Co., be declared the organ of the Association, in which its official circulars and advertisements shall be published, unless otherwise ordered by the President of the Association.

Resolved, That the members of this Association hereby agree to urge upon their friends in the newspaper business to join the Association, and that they take frequent occasion, by letter and in person, to lay the matter before them, and through their papers to commend its agency to Pittsburgh patrons.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to have the articles of the Association printed, and a copy presented to each member, with the request that it be signed and returned to him accompanied by the annual fee of one dollar.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to open correspondence with newspaper publishers which business distance of Pittsburgh, who have not joined the Association, with a view of having them do so.

Col. Hazzard presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we renew our confidence in Col. W. L. Foulk, our Business Manager, as a prompt and reliable business man, and we hereby instruct our Board of Directors his reappointment will meet with our approval.

Adopted.

A committee was instructed to present the proprietor of the Union Depot Hotel with the compliments of the Association, and to express thanks for the very liberal and courteous hospitality afforded the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this court yesterday, involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed against the firm of George H. Hill & Co., bankers, and also against Frank Drury, livery stable proprietor. There was also a voluntary petition filed by Hoeveller & Co., tank builders and boiler makers, of Lawrenceville. Following is the report of the cases:

R. Patrick & Co. *et al.* vs. George B. Hill, C. H. Love and J. N. Hill, partners as George B. Hill & Co., Pittsburgh. Certified creditors petition, depositions as to petitioning creditors' claim and deposition of witness to act of bankruptcy, was filed, and fifty dollars deposited as security for Register's fees, and thirty-five dollars on account of Marshal's and clerks' costs. An order to show cause was made returnable on the 16th inst.

Messrs. Loughrey & Frew and other creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against Francis Ardary of Pittsburgh, and the usual order to show cause was granted, returnable on the 16th inst.

Frederick Schaal and E. Hoeveller partners as Hoeveller & Co., Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and it was referred to Register Loeffler.

In the matter of the petition of Charles H. Shephard and Isaac N. Henderliter, Venango county, co-partners as C. H. Shephard & Co., for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. The certified petition and schedules were filed yesterday morning. Order of reference was made to L. D. Rogers, Esq., Register, fixing the 30th inst., for adjudication. On affidavit filed, and on motion of solicitor for debtors, order was made for a meeting of creditors before the said Register on the 30th inst., to consider and pass upon a proposition for the settlement and satisfaction of all debts due.

Samuel P. Boyer, of Titusville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Rogers.

Patrick Boyle brought suit before Commissioner Edwards against the steamer Sam Brown, for wages alleged to be due for services as a deckhand.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Mellon Bros. vs. Vendell Hickey; an action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $48.

Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. William C. Duncan; an action for work and printing due. Verdict for plaintiffs for $481 50.

H. H. Clark vs. Wm. Aikens; an action to recover for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $14 16.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jamison vs. Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company; Hughes vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Kreiken baum vs. Saddler, Havens & Co.; Bingham vs. Heath and Sons; Fee vs. Baum; Lipp vs. Fiebig; Law & McDowell vs. Kennedy *et al.*; Weiman vs. Reitz; Finney vs. Elizabeth township; Rankin vs. same; Duggan vs. Davis vs. Walton M. E. church; Coyle vs. Haymaker; McElroy & Sons vs. Watson; Buetine vs. Miller *et al.*; Weaver vs. Western National Fire Company; Hill vs. West End Savings bank, for use vs. Whirlie.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Shaw and Grenough vs. Dalls and others, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. The testimony for the defense is being heard.

In the case of John McBroom vs. the Homestead bank and Life Insurance Company, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in sum of $500.

The case of Daniel Hilty vs. H. H. Frey, a *sci. fa.* on a mechanics' lien, was settled, defendant confessing judgment for plaintiff in sum of $1,000.

James Getty, Jr., trading as Getty & Co., vs. Henry O. Toole; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $162 88.

James Hastings, John Frazier and William G. Frazier, partners as Frazier Bros.; an action for work and labor done. On trial.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel in the case of R. & J. Watson vs. William H. Brown.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co.; Marshall vs. Boggus *et al.*; Hale vs. Friend; Davin vs. Murphy; Miller vs. Blakely; Hammeral vs. Schaffer; Hazelwood B. & L. Ass. vs. McCandless; Atkinson vs. Gilvary *et al.*; City of Allegheny vs. Richardson; Williams vs. Haas; Lane vs. Barton *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John Gleason, indicted on oath of William Williams for robbery, was found guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Gleason assaulted the prosecutor on the public street, and robbed him of between nine and ten dollars.

Augustus Larimer was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, on oath of James P. Daugherty; but Edward Vienson, indicted with Larimer, was convicted.

James Daugherty, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Abram Vienson, was found guilty of unlawfully cutting Vienson.

Paul Fritzinger, indicted on oath of John Rammeron for larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Fletcher and Clifford Smith, indicted on oath of Anton Franz for robbery, were acquitted.

Julius Prager, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Cunningham, was acquitted, and each party ordered to pay one-half the costs.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLER CAUGHT.

During the trial of John Gleason, above reported, several witnesses testified that the prosecutor, as well as themselves had just been drinking on a Sunday at the saloon of a man named Pollock, at the Point, and the prosecutor had just left when he was robbed. Upon this, Judge Ewing directed the witnesses to repair to the Grand Jury room and instructed that body to send Tom Pollock before them that they might take their testimony and return a true bill against Pollock for selling liquor on Sunday. Among the true bills returned yesterday, was one against Pollock for Sunday liquor selling.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Association of Copper Manufacturers of the United States, held in New York, on the third day of March, 1875, the death of Mr. David E. March, of this city, having been announced, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association has heard of the death of Mr. David E. Park with feelings of profound sorrow. His manliness, uprightness of purpose, his considerate regard for others, and his uniformly quiet and genial bearing had endeared him very closely to all its members.

Resolved, That the memory of so good a man will not cease to be cherished by his associates, and it affords them a mournful relief on this occasion to tender their deepest sympathy to his family, whose loss is so much greater, as he was nearer to them.

SPRING is coming, and the local editor of an up-river paper proposes to beautify himself for the season by getting a few packages of flower seeds, and sprouting them behind his ears.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Tennesseeans

This afternoon the Tennesseeans will give a matinee at Library Hall, at which the songs of the plantation and the Southern camp-meeting will be sung by genuine colored people. They are giving these concerts in aid of a worthy object—the establishment of a first-class school for their race—and they are deserving of all encouragement. They appeared here several times last fall, and were listened to with great pleasure by very large audiences. They will also sing in Library Hall tonight. Those desiring reserved seats can get them by calling at the box-office of the hall.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At the matinee this afternoon, Miss Nully Pieris, the great operatic vocalist; Miss Clara Belmont, the Kine brothers and the Manchester and Jennings combination will appear in a fine olio. In the evening, in addition to the regular variety bill, the new sensation drama, "Life in Louisiana," will be given.

The Allegheny "Tramp" Committee.

The special committee appointed by Allegheny Councils to solve the tramp problem, met last evening. They resolved to instruct the City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance empowering the Street Commissioners to give employment to tramps, and to board and lodge them. The number of tramps who obtained lodging in the lock-up since the 12th of February, is 961.

United States Building Association.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the United States Building and Loan Association, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Jos. M. Gazzam; Vice Presidents—Harry Darlington, W. G. McCandless; Secretary—L. H. White; Treasurer—Jackson Duncan; Directors—A. H. Childs, J. M. Conroy, Henry Meyer, S. A. Will, John Morrow, G. A. Sprecher, P. F. Randolf, P. A. Dean, E. Luty.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PEOPLE generally will again look for an end of the puddlers' strike.

An Odd Fellows' lodge is about to be established at Castle Shannon.

THE stock is nearly all subscribed for glass works at Castle Shannon.

THE county offices net a gain of $1,339 51 to the County Treasurer, for the month of February.

THE Board of Revision continued their work yesterday, hearing appeals from a number of wards.

HEALTH OFFICER JONES, of the South Side, reports a case of varioloid on Pius street, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

"SLUSHY" is a very expressive word, but it failed to fully express the condition of the sidewalks yesterday afternoon.

THE heavy fall of snow broke down about 100 feet of the iron roof over Painter's mills near Temperanceville on Sunday night.

THE glass manufacturing firm of A. & D. H. Chambers have two of their five factories in full blast at present—one window and one bottle house.

THE receipts of the charity dinner at City Hall some ten days ago, in aid of the Ladies' Relief Association, Allegheny, will approximate $1,000.

SNOW is said to impart certain productive properties to the soil. If so, garden truck ought to be abundant in this market next season.

SPRING will begin on March 20th, at thirteen minutes after seven in the evening. And will last ninety-two days, twenty hours and twenty-six minutes.

PREJUDICE lurks in hidden corners of all minds over which knowledge has not shed its penetrating light, and prejudice is the natural foe of magnanimity.

IF Old Probabilities would clear up this terrestrial slush, and bring on some ethereal cleanness, he would have our thanks and the price of a week's bootblacking.

A. GREENWOOD and John Hardman have brought an amicable suit, to determine a disputed point as to the possession of two building, corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street.

THE latest idiocy, growing out of the philological lunacy, is playing on words by jumbling two or three of them together and then asking for information concerning their pronouncation.

IT is said that professional tramps in the suburbs bereabout, mark on the gateposts of the houses a secret sign to indicate the character of the reception they have had. This is recognized by other tramps, who take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A LITTLE SHORT. "Do you lend money here?" asked a farmer, as he accosted a broker yesterday. "Yes, sir?" was the reply. "How much interest?" "One per cent. a month." "Well, that's a pretty high interest, 'pears to me," continued the old man, "but I guess I'll take a dollar and a half for two weeks, as I've got to raise some boots for Hiram, and I'm a leetle short."

TOM C. RAYNOLDS, Esq., editor of the Akron, (Ohio) *Daily Beacon*, is in the city on a brief visit. Mr. Raynolds is one of the most talented and promising of the whole tribe of the younger Ohio journalists—a vigorous writer and bold, aggressive thinker, and he is also a sound-hearted and shining Republican light in the thrifty and energetic young city where published. Success to it and him.

THE following humorous critical stanzas are recommended to the favorable consideration of school directors and superintendents, as every way proper to be sure in the primary departments of our city schools, so long as this new dispensation of dictionary shall last:

O, lead my infant feet to walk
Into the spelling-school;
Let other children sneer and laugh
At orthographic rule.

But me that better way still lead
Till perfectly I spell;
So may I shun the many ills
To where Josh Billings fell.

It Works to Perfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It cures wind cholic and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Reiseman's New Restaurant.

Mr George Reiseman, the popular caterer, has found his present place of business entirely too small to accommodate his numerous customers, and consequently has secured a large and commodious building on Diamond street, immediately in the rear of the Germania Bank building. The new house has been fitted up in fine style, and prompt attention, first-rate meals and moderate charges can be guaranteed. The new house will open on the 22d of March.

Spencerian Pens.

These pens are made of the best steel by the most skilful workmen in Europe, and are a nearer approximation to the real swan quill action than anything of the kind heretofore invented. More than 6,000,000 of one number alone of these justly celebrated pens were sold in 1874.

Hotel for Sale.

The furniture of the Fulton Hotel, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., and five years lease of the same, are advertised for sale. Applications by parties meaning business should be made to D. Mahaney, proprietor, at the hotel.

A Hint, Gentle Reader.

The occasional gleams of sunshine, which for the last few days have gladdened the hearts and minds of many, indicate that spring is approaching, and that the clumsy and weighty garb of winter can be cast aside, and made to conform in the tint and texture appropriate to the season. And, as we desire our readers to appear presentable and genteel, we cannot ref